

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For M A Y, 1777.

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With Portraits of

The two noted Gentlemen Convicts, D. B. DIGNAM and G. BARRINGTON.
And a perspective VIEW OF THE CRIMINALS AT WORK, taken from the Butt at Woolwich Warren, neatly engraved.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in MAY, 1777.

	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea. Stock	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	In Ann. B. 1726.	3 per C. 1751	4. P. C. Conf.	Lo. An. 1758	In. B. Prem.	Navy B. Disc.	Lottery Tick.	Wind Deal.	Weather. London.
29					78		79			82 1/2		16	3		NE	
30					78	79	79			82 1/2		13	3		NE	Fair
31					78 1/2	79	79					13	3		NE	
1					78	79	79					13	3		SE	
2					78	79	79						3		SE	
3							79								NE	
4	Sunday														SW	
5					78	79 1/2	79			81		12	3		SE	
6					78	79	79			81			3		SE	Rain
7	133				78	79	79			81			3		SE	
8	133				77	79	79			81			3		SE	
9	133				77	79	79			81			3		SW	
10	133				77	79	79			81			3		SE	
11	Sunday														NE	
12	133				77 1/2	78	79			81 1/2		11	3		NE	Fair
13	134				77	78	79					11	3		SW	Rain
14	134				77	78	79						3		SW	
15					77	78	79			81		11	3		SW	
16					77	78	79 1/2			81		11	3		SW	Fair
17					77	78	79			81		11	3		SW	
18	Sunday														SW	
19					77	78	79 1/2			81		11	3		SW	
20					77	78	79			81		11	3		NW	
21						78	79					11			N	
22						78 1/2				81 1/2		11	3		S	
23					78					81			3		SW	
24					78					81			3		SW	
25	Sunday														SW	
26	133				78	78 1/2	79					11	3		SW	
27					78	78 1/2	79					11	3		SW	
28															SW	

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard										WINDCHESTER				Oats.			
										Bushel.				Barley.			
										Wheat.				Rye.			
										North Wales				Scotland			
										Wheat.				Barley.			
										Oats.				Beans.			
										Wheat.				Barley.			
										Oats.				Beans.			
										Wheat.				Barley.			
										Oats.				Beans.			





DAVID BROWN
DIGNAM


GEORGE
BARRINGTON

Drawn from the Life.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR MAY, 1777.

Account of the two noted Criminals, David Brown Dignam, and George Barrington, sentenced to work on the River Thames.

(With accurate engraved Likenesses.)

 **D**AVID Brown Dignam is said to be the son of a reputable Irish gentleman. He had a liberal education, and was remarkably polite and agreeable in company. By his engaging address, he insinuated himself into the esteem of many valuable persons, and even some of the nobility classed as his acquaintance. It hath been asserted, that he was very intimate with one of the secretaries of state, and employed by him as a spy—but others, that he had been a clerk in the office, and for his good behaviour was rewarded with peculiar distinction.

The company he kept, connected with his ambition, led him into large expences, to supply which he at last had recourse to fraud and was even charged with forgery. Whether it was to please some of the admirals, or if possible to avert from himself the deserved punishment of his crimes, he turned plot-maker, and invented a conspiracy, making the chief actors therein, the leading members of the minority in parliament; but he joined with them a few who were well known to be staunch friends to the present rulers. The plot story soon came to nothing: the fabricator missed his aim, and was left to the due course of law. The particulars of his trial were inserted in our Magazine, p. 221, to which our readers are referred.

After receiving sentence to work five years on the Thames, it appears that he wanted to get rid of his existence on earth. Rather than work and be made a public spectacle of, he attempted to bribe one of the turnkeys of prison to let him escape; that failing, he tried to strangle and hang himself, and by other methods is reported to have sought to put an end to his life. Neither succeeding in bribery nor suicide, he was sent down to the Hulk, prepared for his and other felons' reception. He was accompanied to Woolwich, it is said, by his servant in livery; a genteel dinner was provided for him on his orders at his coming. Of this, we are informed, he was suffered to partake, the next day when the servant brought to him on the wharf, some veal cutlets, he was ordered to carry them back, with this language, "that his master had other meat provided for him with his felonious messmates."

It appears also that Mr. Dignam expected some favour with respect to his dress and lodging; but the overseer at his coming on board presented him with the felon's apparel, and told him, that notwithstanding his gold laced waistcoat he must wear it, and also shewed him his lodgings in the midst of the other convicts, and pointed him to one of the miserable wretches for his bed-fellow.

George Barrington, another extraordinary genius, after a life of what is called genteel dissipation, and a course of illegal methods to support the expence and appearance of a gentleman, is classed, and turned over to the like occupation, with David Brown Dignam. Several times he narrowly escaped the hands of justice, but nothing will warn and cure some persons but their feeling the iron rod of punishment. He passed as the accomplice and paramour of the noted pickpocket Miss West, and his polite mien and address gave him an easy, unsuspected access to the pocket of every by-stander.

However, on the 18th of December last, he was detected in taking a lady's purse out of her pocket in the pit of Drury Lane playhouse, and was secured on the spot. Dreading the punishment inflicted by the new convict act, he wrote a moving letter before his trial to the lady, to induce her to put a stop to the prosecution. But she was determined to stop his sinful career: the bill was found, and notwithstanding a well written, plausible defence, the pick-pocket hero was convicted at the Old Bailey. Before sentence was passed upon him, he intreated the judge and court to preserve him from that ignominious slavish punishment of working on the Thames, and pleaded his utter inability for such a service, from the delicacy of his frame and constitution. All pleas were fruitless. The law knows no distinction—he was sentenced to the ballast lighter, and it is evident from his appearance when at work, and by his being often on the *sick list*, that the labour is both extremely difficult and disgusting to him.

A number of persons have been induced to visit Woolwich and the river Thames, to have a sight of these two gentlemen convicts. Those who went when they were on the sick list were disappointed. Others have been gratified with seeing them at the wheelbarrow and other servile employments. May their present situation, so different from their

G g 2

former

See a perspective view of the convicts at work, and remarks on the new act relative to
p. 265.

former sphere of life, produce in them proper sensations, and a thorough reformation of principle and conduct: and may their example

deter others from ambition, pride, idleness, and every unlawful means of providing for their subsistence.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

DRURY-LANE.

May 9.

LAST night a phenomenon in the theatrical world made its first appearance at this House: that is, a modern comedy, unaided by the deceptions of scenery, or the absurdities of sing-song and pantomime, received by "a brilliant and crowded audience," with the most universal and continued marks of applause. Before we proceed to give our opinion of its merits and demerits, it will be necessary to lay a short sketch of the piece, and a detail of the characters before our readers.

The characters of "The School for Scandal" are as follow, and were thus personated.

Sir Oliver Surface, Mr. Yates. Mr. Surface, Mr. Palmer. Charles Surface, Mr. Smith. Sir Benjamin Backbite, Mr. Dodd. Rowley, Mr. Hickin. Moses, Mr. Baddeley. Snake, Mr. Packer. Careless, Mr. Farren. Fripp, Mr. Lamash. Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. King. Lady Teazle, Mrs. Abington. Lady Sneerwell, Miss Sherry. Mrs. Scandal, Miss Pope. Maria, Miss P. Hopkins.

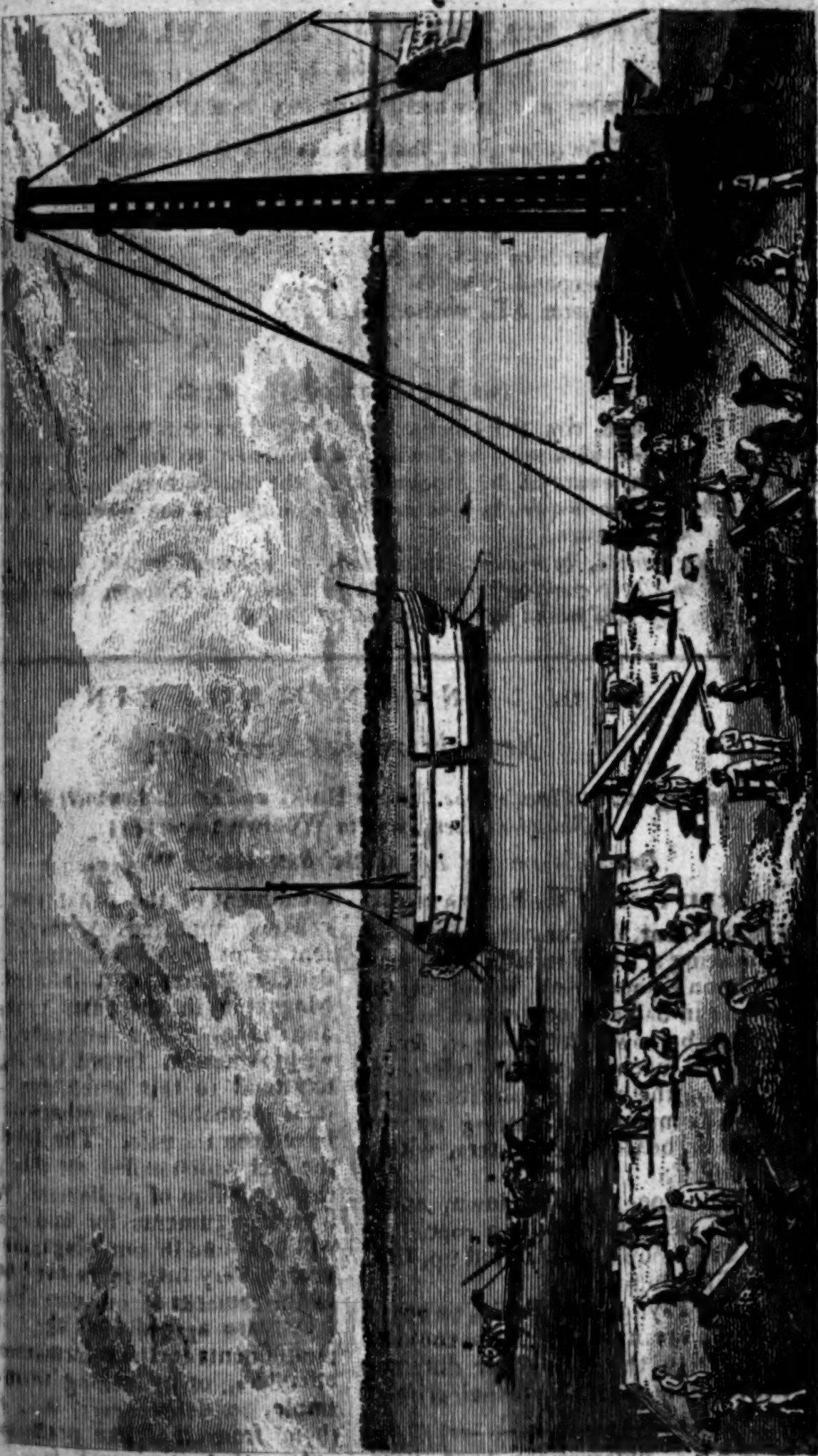
The piece is an assemblage of wit, sentiment, pointed observation, and improbabilities, unconnected by any grand principle of action. To give an account of a plot, where there is none, would be still a more difficult task than to write a good comedy; we shall however, as far as in our power, collect such parts of the piece as bear any relation to each other, together, and serve them up in the way of a plot, story, or history, instead of a better.

To effect this arduous task, Sir Peter's family demands a first place. The baronet, not having thought fit to change his condition, still turned of the wrong side of fifty, committed the crime of matrimony, in imitation of Pinchwife, with a young lady, who had no other recommendation to be made a lady, but youth, a reasonable portion of beauty, and having been bred in the country, and being consequently unacquainted with the fashionable vices and follies of the town, Lady Teazle, however, renders her beauty and youth, and the authority derived from them, a constant source of disquietude and unhappiness to her ancient spouse; and gives a very good lesson to those, who contemplate human nature in its exterior appearances of folly, fashion and affectation; that the country can breed coquets as well as town; that coquetry and vanity generate intrigue in every soil; and that a country education, and a profusion of favours, are but a slender secu-

rity for the affection of a girl of eighteen, to a man almost old enough to be her grandfather, whose temper, style of thinking and judging, and amusements, differ so widely from her own. The two heroes of the piece, or the largest figures in the groupe, are introduced under the protection of this undaunted baronet! Mr. Surface, and his brother Charles, make part of the baronet's peculiar care, as sons to his deceased friend, the late Mr. Surface, and as nephews to his living friend, Sir Oliver Surface, supposed for the two or three first acts to be in the East-Indies, but expected shortly home to England. Lady Teazle betrays a strong penchant for Mr. Surface; Mr. Surface for Maria, a ward, and in the family of Sir Peter Teazle, and Maria for Charles. To unravel the thread of the main story, and return afterwards to the underplots, we shall here pursue it to the end. Mr. Surface declares his passion for Maria, whose offers she rejects. Charles, the happy man, does not appear during the two first acts. When he does he is engaged in drinking, selling family pictures, raising money by the sale of annuities; as an instrument in discovering the intrigue of Lady Teazle, with his brother Joseph; in short, he is engaged in every thing but love. Notwithstanding all this, and that Sir Peter Teazle, and all who were acquainted with her, was constantly drawing comparisons in disfavour of Charles, and in behalf of his brother, she gives her hand to Charles in the 5th act, without his once soliciting it, or doing any one act, which could recommend him to a girl of common sense, or common prudence; except the mere adventitious circumstance of his being reconciled to his uncle Sir Oliver, may be deemed a sufficient recommendation to fix the affections of a modern fine lady.

The episodes, or underplots, are numerous and entertaining. The first and most striking, as connected with the whole business of the piece, is the intrigue of Lady Teazle, with Mr. Surface. After some overtures, we will suppose on the male side, but apparently from the female, she visits Mr. Surface at his own house, under the pretence of seeing his library. She has not sat long before tapping at the door, and the entrance of the servant, announces the approach of Sir Peter Teazle. This occasions an embarrassment, when at length it is agreed to secrete her ladyship behind a screen, which we presume was intended for more pious purposes. Sir Peter makes his appearance, and acquaints Mr. Surface, for whom he entertains the highest opinion, of the disagreements between him and his lady; confesses, that after all the

Perspective View of the CONVICT'S at Work on the THAMES. Drawn May the 8th 1777 from the BUTT at WOOLWICH



Lond. Mag. 1777

To prevent such partiality, and
 as the Earl of Lincoln was
 levies abroad were retained in
 and from taking presents of any kind
 whatever, so that the chief governor
 and overseers of the revenue should be
 placed under a single responsibility,
 detected. As a further security,
 made in the course of the year 1713
 the state of the country was
 it is said that the revenue is strongly
 recommended to be put into the hands of
 permitted to be in the hands of inter-
 come with a view to the improvement of the

[illegible][illegible]

treatment he had received from her he still loved her; that he was determined however to live separate, and produces two deeds, one for securing a separate maintenance for her, giving her his life, of 800*l.* per annum, though he was not obliged to make any provision for her; and the other, whereby he gave her the reversion of his whole fortune after his decease. While they are engaged in this serious conversation another rapping is heard, on which Sir Peter flies to the screen to conceal himself. This causes a struggle between him and Joseph; but on Sir Peter's perceiving a part of a female garment, his curiosity increases; on which Joseph, to prevent his detecting Lady Teazle in her place of confinement, is obliged to sacrifice sentiment to the spur of the occasion; and confess, that the Incognita is a French milliner, who had done him the honour of a visit that morning, in the way of her vocation. Sir Peter, while the stranger is coming up stairs, being out in the next room, makes his appearance frequently at the room door; and hinting archly at the connexion between Joseph and the French milliner, heightens the effect of the scene; when it is known, that the French milliner is nothing less than Lady Teazle! Charles now makes his appearance—Lady Teazle still behind the screen, and Sir Peter in the room. A conversation arises between the brothers. Charles charges Joseph with his attachment to Lady Teazle. Sir Peter suddenly interrupts the conversation, and catching some words, rallies Charles on them. Joseph in the mean time quits the room, and Sir Peter communicates the secret about the French milliner. This excites Charles's curiosity, who, eager to see the girl, over-turns the screen, when lo! to the astonishment of all the parties present, and of Joseph, who enters at the instant, Lady Teazle stands revealed to mortal sight, sitting like a hunted hare, on a sofa, worried, frightened, and almost stupified to death. This scene has a principal part in effecting the *dénouement*; as curing Lady Teazle for the present, at least, for her love of intrigue, banishing Sir Peter from the follies of a town life to the sober sadness, and duller follies of a country one, where the malady is lessened, not removed; and where repentance is more the effect of compulsion than true contrition. It serves to give stronger features to the character of Joseph, in private life; robs him of his false plumage of morality and sentiment, and exposes him in all his native nakedness.

Another under-plot is wrought up with great labour, in order to pourtray the contrasted characters of Joseph and Charles. This is effected principally by Rowley, a friend of the Surface family, thoroughly acquainted with the intrinsic value of the two young men—the plodding, sentimental, unprincipled, malignant, hypocritical Joseph, and the unthinking, dissipated, generous

mind Charles. Stanley, an old acquaintance of the two brothers, applies to Charles for relief in his distresses. Charles applies to Rowley, to procure him a broker, to dispose of the last stake, which is his family pictures, and the contingent reversion of whatever his uncle Sir Oliver then supposed to be in the East Indies may leave him. Rowley having procured a Jew, called Moses, to negotiate the affair, at this instant they are met by Sir Oliver, who, after some explanation, is acquainted by Rowley of the intention of his nephew, who likewise informs him of his native good qualities.—A resolution is suddenly taken to introduce himself to his nephew, under the appearance of a broker. Moses points out the means, and instructs Sir Oliver in the horn-book of his new assumed profession. Moses and Sir Oliver, as Mr. Premium, a broker, now repair to Charles's lodgings. The dissipated life of fashionable youth, and the insolence and affectation of their party-coloured attendants, is well drawn in the bacchanalian scene between Charles and his companions; and Mr. Fripp's Boukay, his endeavouring to dispose of an annuity on his own life, and his circulation of paper. The company withdraw into another room. Mr. Premium makes his appearance, repeats the lesson received from Moses, with a tolerable usurious grace; and at length agrees to purchase the family pictures, by a sale by auction, and the reversion of his own life, in that of Sir Oliver Surface. Careless, one of Charles's gay companions, is called upon to fill the part of Mr. Smirk. He mounts the rostrum, and uses the genealogy of the Surface family, on a roller as a hammer. The pictures, after an humorous description of the originals, are all knocked down one by one, till they come to Sir Oliver's; Premium pushes eagerly for that, but after the most pressing solicitations, and strongest temptations, in point of price, Charles cannot be prevailed upon to part with it. This so overwhelms the old knight, that he gives him a bank note for 800*l.* and goes away highly prejudiced in Charles's favour. Another trial to support the contrast between the brothers, is effected likewise, through the means of Rowley, who shews Sir Oliver a hundred pounds, which he had orders to pay out of his (Sir Oliver's) bounty to Charles, into the hands of the unfortunate and distressed Stanley. To prove the real disposition of Joseph he proposes another test; he proposes that Sir Oliver shall personate Stanley, and seek relief of Joseph in person. Sir Oliver accordingly waits on Joseph in his mendicant character, lays open his misfortunes, and communicates his wants. Joseph hears them with unconcern, makes a great many unfeeling apologies, accompanied by a deal of constrained ceremony, but pleads a total inability to relieve him; and being reminded by Stanley of his uncle Sir Oliver's regard for him,

him, and his kindness and liberality to Joseph, Joseph gives credit to the former, but denies his having received any favours from his uncle farther than mere trifles, such as China ornaments, sweetmeats, &c. This tends to the *dénouement*, the disgrace of Joseph, and the consequent success of Charles with his uncle, on the discovery of the real characters of the brothers in those several situations.

Besides the plot, and under plots, there is a groupe of figures worked into the body of the piece, which form a kind of club, whose sole delight is in propagating scandal, when they have materials; and when they have none, inventing, adding, and misrepresenting every thing they hear, or their rage, folly, malice, or profligate brains, can suggest. Lady Swootwell, Mrs. Scandal, Sir Benjamin Backbite, and Crabtree, constitute this valuable society. Joseph, and Lady Teazle, though now and then otherwise engaged, appear to be at least honorary members. It is a pity, that the standing members of the club were not more directly engaged in the business of the piece; but in spite of this objection we do not recollect to have ever heard or read a more just or pointed satire; nor a dialogue fuller of wit than the conversation held up by this very respectable brotherhood and sisterhood of modern mohawks. Besides the general satire, which will hold good as long as the English language is read or understood, the particular application of it to a certain modern daily publication is logically true throughout, and ought to crimson with blushes every cheek which has encouraged such a butchery of male and female reputation.

Snake's character, though not so well known, is a character, we fear, but too frequent in this great town, and his fears lest he should lose it by telling truth, at the conclusion, is happily hit off.

The last scene of the scandal club, in which the various reports relative to Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, is admirably wrought, finely conceived, and drawn by a masterly hand, while it exposes the general rage of scandal, it shows how matters are always exaggerated. The concealment behind the screen is turned into something worse than a bare concealment; the eclatification into a duel. The duel at first is a duel with swords. Pistols are introduced as an improvement, till at length Sir Peter Teazle, who is confined to the dust, as having received a mortal wound in the Thorax, makes his appearance, and gives the lie to every syllable advanced by this seminary of combers and dressers.

Few who are capable of judging of this piece will speak the truth. The friends of the author, and other cotemporary playwrights, have their prejudices. We labouring under none of these impediments of partiality, rivalry, private pique, or an overflow of wit, we flatter ourselves

that we are tolerably enabled to pronounce with critical truth on the merits and demerits of "The School for Scandal." The great objects of the satire are detraction and hypocrisy, which, according to character and situation, the author has very artfully blended, sometimes in the same person, and sometimes distinct. The person given to detraction is not always an hypocrite, though he often, nay generally, is one; when it is unaccompanied by hypocrisy it is certainly less noxious; the effects are seldom attended to, and seldom felt in their consequences; whereas the malignant hypocrite scarcely ever deals in scandal, but to effect some sinister or dark purpose. Scandal is made to answer another very natural and obvious end between the extremes of slander aforethought, and the mere rage for tale-bearing, that of reducing every one to the level of the slanderer. This we repeat, as directed to the great end proposed by the author, is one of the keenest and best pointed satires in the English language.

The scene in Joseph's library, the embarrass upon embarrass, on the successive intrusion of Sir Peter Teazle and Charles, and the discovery of Lady Teazle behind the sentimental Joseph's screen, is a piece of as fine stage effect as can possibly be conceived.

The auction scene is happily imagined, and is rich in sentiment and nature.

The last scene of the scandalous club, as was before observed, has few equals in the whole circle of the English drama.

The mischief arising from usurious contracts, Moses's instructions to Sir Oliver, in the assumed character of Mr. Premium, and the mode of conducting money negotiations are strongly and faithfully delineated.

The dialogue abounds in wit throughout; the piece produces new and interesting situations in every scene; sentiments the most natural and elevated arise from those situations. Virtue and principle, operating on conduct, is strongly recommended. Vice is described in its most hideous garb; and yet neither one nor the other are effected in a disgusting sermonic style. Virtue is judiciously blended with its failings and foibles, and even vice is only rendered hateful on account of its effects on society, and its contradiction to the first uncontaminated principles of our nature. These are a few out of innumerable beauties of a less striking nature, that are thickly strewed in every scene almost, in "The School for Scandal." Let us now perform a very disagreeable part of our duty, that of pointing out some of its leading defects, in which it is almost equally fruitful.

"The School for Scandal" is totally deficient in plot, and of the underplots or incidents, which all ultimately conduce to the *dénouement*, and are meant to constitute one complete action, we are still of opinion, that taking the whole business as referable to the end, the plot is still infinitely too complex and overcharged. There is no leading figure

figure on the canvas, no great point seemingly in view. The figures all occupy equal spaces, the incidents equal attention, and the very marriage between the hero and heroine happens as it were by chance. Maria, till almost the very last scene, might be married to the witty Sir Benjamin Backbite, or any one else, as well as to Charles, and Charles to a nabob's daughter, whom he never saw before, as well as to Maria.

The means devised by Rowley and Sir Oliver, are too much dwelt and built on; a great part of that business might be well retrenched, which would have a double good effect; that of shortening the piece, and of melting, softening, and qualifying, the means made use of to depreciate Joseph, and raise Charles, in the esteem of his uncle.

To heap coals on poor Joseph's head, for seducing Lady Teazle; is in our opinion very unfair. If there was any seduction at either side, it seemed to arise on that of the lady. She was not won by his casuistical doctrines, but by something else. She controverted their truth, and the deductions drawn by him from them in his own favour. She was no convert at the time. Her conversion must have arisen previous to Joseph's sentimental sermon, from some more prevailing argument; but she is not the first lady, who made the first advances, and afterwards brought a charge of seduction against the party seduced.—On the whole, there is something very improbable in this love affair, nor can we at all reconcile Lady Teazle's going to see Joseph's library, to any thing which passed before or after.

Sir Peter Teazle's interview and consultation with Joseph, lies liable to the same objection; partly on his consulting a young man on so nice and delicate an affair; but more so, in his strange resolution, of settling an ample separate maintenance, and the reversion of his whole fortune on a woman, who had done every thing in her power to render herself disagreeable to him, and his life miserable and unhappy.

Charles's assisting to push Stanley out of Joseph's chamber, by no means accords with the idea held out of his generous and grateful nature, when in the very instant of this outrage he recognizes him, by the name of little Premium, who had acted so very generously in the purchase of the pictures.

Joseph and Charles, in point of character, are the principal figures in the groupe. Joseph, full of morality and sentiment, is always preaching up virtue and feeling; but is at bottom mean, mercenary, malignant, crafty, and designing. Charles, on the other hand, is lively, giddy, profligate, and extravagant. His follies and vices are however qualified with openness and generosity; with an unstrung purse; a heart susceptible for others' woes; he sympathizes with the unfortunate and miserable. He does not even confine himself to ineffective lamenta-

tion; he augments his own distresses to alleviate those of others. These two are indeed the great characteristic features of human nature, in the early stages of life. Every man under thirty is, in some measure, a Joseph or a Charles. He either acts up to some rules of prudential conduct, arising from native disposition, or dictated by art; or he gives way to his passions, and throwing off all restraint, stands confessed, the gay generous libertine, or the mere profligate sensualist. The characters afford no novelty, though they are newly dressed; and we are ready to allow, on the whole, well dressed. But we should have hardly troubled our readers with observations which are on a level with the meanest capacity, were it not to introduce others, of much more importance. What is the tendency of this piece? The author's friends will say; to promote active virtue; to disseminate true sentiment, and distinguish it from the counterfeit; to detect hypocrisy; and to encourage and deter by punishments and rewards. This may have been his intention, but we will appeal to common sense, to experience, and to a tolerable acquaintance with human nature, whether its incitements to a perseverance in vicious idle habits, and consequential injuries, are not much stronger than to the practice of virtues which cannot be models of imitation to him who does not recognize at least their seeds in his own breast. How will such a model probably operate on the real Charles's of the day? Ruminating in his own mind, says the spendthrift, 'I am extravagant; I have dissipated my patrimony, disposed of my younger brothers and sisters fortunes, because they loved and confided in me. I have ruined the too credulous tradesman. I have rendered myself despicable in the eyes of every sober intelligent man; but then, cannot I trace Charles Surface in every single circumstance almost in my conduct? When my father died, did not I spontaneously add to the provision made for younger children? Have not I exerted my interest as a member of parliament, to serve the deserving and distressed? Has not my pocket been always open to the applications of the miserable? In fine, though ruined and undone myself, and having ruined and undone others, am not I Charles Surface?' Those observations might be multiplied beyond number, and extended to every stage, from seduction to total ruin; to prove that Charles Surface is rather a dangerous character to be held out to the youth of the present age. It reveals a villain, clothed with the outside trappings of morality and sentiment, a compound of hypocrisy and art; no uncommon sight in this designing tricking age; and it conveys pointed instructions to those who are apt to mistake appearances for realities. Granted, it does all this; and delivers its instructions, clothed in the current modes and fashionable language of the day. Joseph's
manners

manners delineate the hypocrite more strongly at this time of day, than the affected prowess of Nol Bluff, the dexterity of Count Basset, or the latitudinary, deistical, pretended principles of Tinsel: it is the dramatic Ephemeris for 1777. So far the character has its use; but when all pretensions to sentiment, as connected with a rule of moral conduct; when every species of morality, arising from incident and situation; when mere animal instinct is preferred to the guidance of reason; when reflexion, comparison, and decision, the leading distinctions between the rational and brute creation, are laughed out of doors, and branded under the general opprobrium of hypocrisy: we rather wish, if it may be presumed that the stage operates on the morals of the people, that the character of Joseph Surface had never been written, at least represented. As on one hand, the fools and rascals may find, without having a genuine spark of Charles's virtue in their frame, a great deal to countenance their follies and vices, in his character, as drawn by the poet; so the brutes in human form, the wolves in sheep's clothing, by way of keeping clear of the imputation of hypocrisy, sooner than be likened to Joseph Surface, will, in many instances, commence savages in manners, and ruffians in respect of civil society. We shall make no apology to the public, or the author, for saying thus much on the subject. To the first, we can say, it was intended as an act of duty: to the author no apology is necessary; because we think our engagements to the public, so far as we are bound or connected with it, paramount to all other. Secondly, because we are conscious that the singular opinion of an individual will never affect the author in either his profits or his fame, as a first rate dramatic writer.

We cannot dismiss this very important article, without taking some notice of the performers, and the manner of getting up the piece, to borrow a technical expression.

The parts were most judiciously cast, and of course contributed greatly to the uncommon success of the piece. If the company would have admitted it, Maria and Joseph ought to have been stronger played. Let us descend to particulars.

Mr. Smith's Charles was one of the most genuine, easy, natural, and elegant played characters we have seen in a new comedy for some years. He keeps fashionable company, it is said, and he has most certainly profited by it. The innocent, good humour'd, benevolent countenance of such a youngman as Charles is represented to be, was well expressed, and left no wish ungratified, but that the fire of youth had not deserted it. It was indeed a fine piece of playing.

Mrs. Abington's Lady Teazle was admirable throughout almost; except, that she exhibited more of the town, than country

coquette. She laboured under the same native impediment, we have pointed out in Charles; she wanted that glow of health and youth, which some people would be apt to expect from the lively and amorous Lady Teazle. We would advise this inimitable actress, unless fashion renders it indispensable necessary, at whose shrine all the inferior proprieties of life should we allow be sacrificed, that she will be more sparing in point of exhibition, and that she will learn to conceal in part, what our grandmothers, out of a mistaken, foolish prudery, were wont totally to hide.

Mr. King played the part of Sir Peter with his usual excellence. It is rather a difficult part, and presents a great latitude to the person who fills it. We would advise this gentleman to avoid all those mad looks, and unusual exertions of countenance, which neither heighten the performance, nor add to the merit of the performer.

Mr. Yates filled the character of Sir Oliver, most chastely. He was always above par, and in some places, inimitable.

Joseph Surface was tolerably personated by Mr. Palmer; but there is a certain immitability of countenance and manner, and such a want of the *vis comica*, in this gentleman, that we would recommend to him, to relinquish the parts that do not sit easy on him, or endeavour by the dint of industry, to substitute art, when nature denies her assistance. This hint is far from being meant as a general censure; as he has great merit in several characters, particularly in tragedy.

Mr. Parsons's Crabtree was a horrid piece of playing; happily the author gave him little to do. This favourite of the town should not abuse its indulgence; nor caricature every thing, because some of his real caricatures have succeeded. We will venture to say that such hideous contortions of countenance, such horrid looks, upon so slight a provocation, were never exhibited at old Drury, since it was built. He seemed to have copied his attitudes from the Almoner and St. Giles's, and his expressions of countenance from the *dramatis persona* in the dance of furies in the Christmas Tale.

Miss Pope was very well in Mrs. Scandal. Mr. Dodd tolerable in Sir Benjamin Backbite, Miss Sherry so so in Lady Sneerwell, and Baddeley great indeed in Moses.

Miss P. Hopkins's Maria was far from being striking. Neither her stile of playing, dress, or person, seemed fully to convey the portrait the author intended to lay before the public. In short, when Maria, Lady Sneerwell, Mrs. Scandal, and Sir Benjamin Backbite were on the stage together, it presented something resembling the inside of a Dutch dancing school, where the two daughters, and maiden aunt of a fat burgomaster were practising, under the instructions of a French dancing master.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

Abstract History of the Proceedings of the third Session of the fourteenth Parliament of Great Britain, which met and was holden at Westminster, on Thursday, the 31st Day of October 1776. Continued from our Magazine for the Month of April last, page 183.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 21.

THIS day (much earlier in the session than was expected) the order of the day for going into a committee of supply being read, it was moved, "that the extraordinary services incurred and paid by Mr. Rigby, as paymaster general of his majesty's land forces, should be referred hitherto; also that an account of the distribution of 970,000*l.* part of the sum of credit voted last session, and likewise the investment of 799,973*l.* 5*s.* in the purchase of Spanish and Portugal coins, for the use of his majesty's forces in North America, be referred to the said committee."

By these estimates it appeared, that the sum of 970,000*l.* part of the million granted by an act of the preceding session; 804,000*l.* of it in money for the use of the army; and one million and a hundred thousand pounds in extraordinary services, performed by the paymaster general, had been expended; so that the services actually incurred with the advance in money by the commander in chief, amounted to two millions one hundred and seventy thousand pounds, a sum considerably more than the extra-services performed during the most expensive years of the late war, when we had armies in Germany, Portugal, North America, and the French and Spanish West India islands.

The two resolutions, the first for granting the sum of 970,000*l.* and the second for granting 1,200,000*l.* being moved by the minister, it caused a very warm debate, which continued till seven o'clock, when the question being put, they were severally agreed without a division; and met no further opposition on the report the following Monday.

The items in the account of extraordinary services, which were most strongly objected to, were the contracts for rum and rum; the 44,000*l.* paid to the landgrave of Hesse, for levy money; and the exorbitant charge for freight.

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On the first of these heads, it was observed, that for 247 horses, provided by Richard Atkinson, there was charged 4149*l.* which was about seventeen pounds a piece; that in the article which preceded it, there was the round sum of 9987*l.* charged for horses, without specifying the number; so that they might have been bought up for ought that appeared by the account at fifty, a hundred, or five hundred pounds *per* horse; but that was not all; the charge of purchase, however high, was infinitely exceeded in the expence of keeping; the uncertainty of the number of horses kept; and the indeterminate time for which they were kept. The whole of the horses for which Mr. Langhorn charged the 9987*l.* are bought up in April; they are kept till August the 17th (a little more than four months) and a charge of 8283*l.* is made for their keeping during that time; so that neither the number of the horses bought, the price they were bought for, nor consequently, how much the keeping of each horse cost, from the time of his purchase or delivery, till he was shipped, can be known by the account. The Treasury hath made out a warrant for the payment of 8000*l.* and upwards, to Messrs. Langhorn and Ibbetson, for the keeping of horses till shipped for America, and that is all either parliament or the public are ever to know of the transaction.

On the second head, the rum contracts were observed to rest precisely on the same ground, or indeed in some respects on worse; because it was easier to ascertain the value of a gallon of rum than of a horse. The same Mr. Atkinson, who sold his horses by tale, had, like his fellow horse-dealers, learned to sell his rum by

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by the gross; two round sums, amounting together to 35,000*l.* were wrote off in two lines; "for rum delivered in America, for the use of the forces there," without specifying the number of gallons, the price *per* gallon; when delivered, or to whom delivered. Thus a sum of 35,000*l.* was wrote off to an obscure person, unaccompanied by a single light or collateral proof, which might tend to satisfy the House, that the transaction was a fair one, or if foul, which might lead to detect the fraud or imposition. The price might be ten or twenty shillings a gallon; the quantity contracted for might never have been delivered; and though delivered, it might be of an inferior degree, not worth a tenth part of the price paid for it. Sir James Cockburn's, James Bogle French's, and Blackburn's contracts, where the number of gallons was specified, were severally animadverted upon. The average price was about 4*s.* *per* gallon, on the several contracts, though it was well known, that after paying all contingent expenses, the contractors would have had a very reasonable living profit by their contracts, at 3*s.* *per* gallon.

The 44,000*l.* paid to the landgrave of Hesse for levy money, was represented as a shameful waste of public money, and the defence set up to justify it was said to have still helped to aggravate the crime. If the treaty of 1755, when levy money was paid, was to govern, it should govern both parties, or neither. The landgrave should abide by the treaty of 1755, or 1775; if by the former, take it with all its special conditions, levy-money, and single subsidies; if by the latter, double subsidies, but no levy money. To make a new bargain, to give his serene highness several singular benefits and advantages, not thought of or known in the old treaty; and after the most full and perfect ratification of the new treaty, to permit the landgrave to pick and cull every thing out of both treaties, which tended to fill his coffers, was such an abuse of parliamentary trust and ministerial duty, as would in former times, and those not very remote too, have drawn after them the most marked and indignant displeasure of that House.

The last point, that of the transport service, was but slightly touched upon. It was said, that as the war fed and enriched the contractors, the contractors in that House formed the ill temper of the people without doors, supported the measures of government through thick and thin, and were thereby amassing vast fortunes, by profits from 40*l.* to 70*l.* *per cent.* Even this rage for plundering the nation had crept into our contracts for shipping. The public money is to be lavished; baits are to be thrown out to catch those who were not to be caught in any other manner; and freight is risen from six shillings to fourteen or fifteen shillings *per* ton; and to complete the waste, the national treasure is not only to be squandered to gratify the voracious tribe of contractors; but the health and lives of the seamen and soldiers are to be sacrificed to the same purpose. Damaged flower, heated rotten biscuit, and beef and pork, not salted or saved or salted, are the kind of provisions, for which this House is granting away millions, without a single voucher. The opposition attributes the mortality, which raged among the troops at New York, and the hospitals both there, and at Quebec, Montreal, to the American flour originally imported into this kingdom, which becoming, from long lying in the warehouses at Bristol, London, and other places, unmerchantable, was bought up at half-price by the contractors and sent back again to America, while the nation was made to pay the rate of the best English flour. To gain, the very carrion of the markets was bought up in immense quantities; killed in the heat of summer, even in the very dog days, doubly salted, in order for its preservation, sent to New-York and Canada, for the use of the troops, and this chiefly to enrich a few contracting individuals, in order to influence their votes and connexions in parliament. It was well known, that where members names appeared publicly in the contract, that those contracts were farmed out, or sold for so much *per cent.* to those who really performed them; it was equally notorious, that in most of the great contracts, where

no members names appeared, that the profits, or a share, or a good will, was constantly reserved for some of the members of that House.

To the first objection relative to the horses, administration replied generally, that they had made their contracts with the greatest frugality: that the charge for horses, looked upon to be so exorbitant, happened quite in the common course of business; and was adopted from motives of the purest economy; that they were collected from the several regiments of cavalry on the British establishment; and were regularly valued at sixteen pounds a horse. In Mr. Atkinson's contract the number was specified, and the whole charge amounted to nearly seventeen pounds. In Mr. Langhorn's, where the number was not specified, there the price was sixteen pounds, independent of incidental expences. There could be no possible imposition, because the sum charged, was precisely what was paid to the recruiting service whence they were taken, in order to replace them. As to the charge of 8200l. for keeping, it was not all for that service; as there was paid out of it 1000l. for sixty two horses; that reduced the expence of keeping to little more than eight pounds a horse, which, considering four months keeping, and the necessities shipped with them, and other expences of shipping them, was far from deserving all the hard names bestowed on it; on the contrary, the whole contract both in point of purchase and maintenance, seemed to be conducted with the utmost prudence and frugality.

The censure on the rum contracts it was said was equally ill founded: the rum was worth 4s. 4d. on the spot; leakage or ullage was three pence; insurance was nearly as much more; freight was very high, which though the price had been higher, would leave behind it but a small profit. Mr. Atkinson's contract, the committee was informed, was at the rate of 5s. 3d. a gallon; as to Sir James Cockburn's, French's, and Blackburn's, as those on an average did not exceed 4s. *per* gallon, it was insisted, that the contract caused a considerable saving, better indeed than if the rums had been purchased

on the spot, and attended with the several expences of ullage, insurance, and freight.

The 44,000l. paid for levy-money, was defended on the precedent of former treaties; that of 1755 was more particularly understood to be the basis of the present. The present was presumed to draw after it every advantage of the former, as well as secure the due performance of its own special engagements. If a double subsidy was paid, should the war terminate within the two first years, nothing would be lost; if it should not terminate, still the difference of sending troops to America, so far distant from home, well deserved the advantages to be derived from the double subsidy, without defeating the intention of the parties, or depriving the landgrave of the levy-money, which according to the treaty of 1755, and all preceding treaties, his serene highness would have been entitled to, though the troops had never marched beyond the limits of the landgraviate.

The transport service, it was insisted, was executed on the most reasonable terms; the highest price paid for freight was no more than 12s. 6d. *not* 14s. or 15s. as had been erroneously asserted; neither had it been so low as 8s. or 9s. *per* ton, before the breaking out of the war, as asserted from the same side of the House. The current price was 10s. *per* ton. The increased price originated from two causes, first the great demand, secondly the additional expence contractors were put to in arming and fitting out their vessels, so as to be in a state of defence against the American privateers. And tho' the advanced freight might amount on the whole to a very considerable expence, when it was recollected that the events of the war, solely depended on the double effect, of a safe conveyance for supplying our army with stores and provisions, which without this increased care and expence, would be liable to fall into the hands of the rebels; it was presumed, that no friend to the nation, and the cause it was engaged in, would disapprove of any increase of expenditure, which was intended to secure, and was happily productive of, so desirable a purpose. As a full proof how well the high freight was laid out, it was affirmed

firmed as a matter of fact and public information, that out of 203 transports and victuallers sent to America, three only had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

To the miscellaneous objections relative to the quality of the provisions, and the general censure aimed at such contractors, as had seats in that House, they were rather remarked on with severity, and replied to in a strain of irony and humour, than fairly and substantially answered. It was allowed, that some bread and flour proved bad; but these were accidents that could not be possibly guarded against: that if cattle or hogs were slaughtered at an improper season, it arose from the necessity of the case, and was to be justified on that ground. Every complaint of a similar kind, would now however, be at an end. Administration having been previously informed of the quantity of provisions that would be required, had given timely orders; the contractors were specific as to the quality, and conditional in case of non-performance. The provisions were to be delivered in time, and on the spot in the best condition and highest state of preservation; and if upon examination they should be found damaged, unsound, or unmerchantable, the loss, principal and profit would totally fall on the contractors, not on government. The charge of contracts on trust was contradicted; and the party charging, called upon to make good his assertion, or retract his words; and as to gentlemen disposing of their contracts, it was a charge no less new than extraordinary. If a member had got a losing contract, or could get it executed cheaper by another than he could do it himself; or lastly, could make any advantage of his bargain, there was nothing in the personal situation of a member of that House which prevented him from availing himself of every fair advantage he might desire from his public or private engagement, as a gentleman, or a man of business.

February 25. This day a petition was offered to be brought up by Governor Johnstone, signed Alexander Blair, in behalf of himself and Charles Irving. The petition stated, that in-

structions having been sent out to the governor of Jamaica, in the year 1775, by the secretary of state for the American department, to establish a regular civil government and legislative council on the Musquito shore, the petitioner, with his partner, under such a pledge of public protection, formed a plan of settling in that country, and had accordingly embarked the greatest part of their property with that intention, having first received encouragement and assurances of protection from administration, through the medium of Lord Dartmouth, then secretary of state for the colonies. That in pursuance of those assurances, and from motives of improving their fortunes, they embarked aboard the *Morning Star*, a vessel hired for the purpose, accompanied by the son and brother of the Musquito king; and arrived at the Musquito shore, about the middle of February 1776, where the vessel remained till the 30th of April following, when lying under British colours, in the road before Black River, the principal settlement on the Musquito shore, in sight of the king's house, she was seized by two Spanish Guarda Costas, commanded by Don Juan Castello, and Antonio Yessie, by whom the mariners were made captives, tied together, and carried along with the vessel to Carthagena.

That this outrage had been committed without any ground or pretence whatever of contraband trade with Spanish subjects; sailing beyond the usual limits, &c.

That immediate intelligence of this outrage was given to Sir Basil Keith, Governor of Jamaica, who, after repeated applications, consented that Admiral Gayton, so late as the month of October, should send a frigate to reclaim the *Morning Star*; but refused to permit Doctor Irving, one of the owners, to go aboard the frigate, and assist the captain in his application for redress.

That the governor of Carthagena acknowledged the capture by vessels commissioned by the king of Spain; but said, he had no power or authority to order restitution.

That the petitioner, Alexander Blair, had presented an authentic account of this extraordinary transac-

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on to Lord George Germaine, so early as the 25th of September, with an attested estimate of the actual loss sustained, amounting to 2659l. besides the total ruin of the project.

That his lordship expressed many doubts of the outrage having been committed by subjects of the king of Spain, and declined giving any direct answer, till the matter came authenticated through the proper official channel, the governor of Jamaica.

That in the mean time Frederick Sand, one of the mariners, having escaped prison; on his return to Jamaica, made an affidavit of the facts already stated, before the chief justice of the common pleas in that island, which being transmitted hither to the petitioner Blair, he laid the same before Lord G. Germaine, who still seemed desirous of making further delays; but his lordship being warmly pressed on the 17th of December by the petitioner, referred him to Lord Weymouth, secretary of state for the southern department, in whose office, he was told, the business would be transacted.

That the petitioner had waited upwards of two months longer, making the whole five months, since his arrival here, and ten, since the capture; and is still told that no answer has yet been received from the court of Spain; from whence he sees no redress, and has therefore sought the interposition of this Honourable House.

Annexed to the petition were several letters, affidavits, &c. as well taken on the spot, as in Jamaica, containing collateral proofs of the facts stated in the petition. Among the most remarkable was a letter from Doctor Charles Irving, one of the owners, to the governor of Jamaica, four days after the capture; copy of a memorial to Lord George Germaine, dated September 25, signed Alexander Blair, in behalf of himself and Doctor Irving; account of damages sustained; Blair's affidavit, taken before the *custodes rotulorum* of the Musquito shore; letter to Lord George Germaine, containing Sand the mariner's affidavit before the chief justice French in Jamaica; letter to Lord Weymouth, dated 23d of December; ditto 24th of February, 1777, the day before the petition was presented, and several other papers of lesser consequence.

Administration opposed the bringing up of the petition, principally on the following grounds.

That it was extremely improper to bring a matter of this kind thus prematurely before parliament, till it was known in what manner the court of Madrid meant to ultimately conduct itself in the affair. That it should have properly made its way to that House, either through the channel of his majesty's ministers, or through the governor of Jamaica, to whose government the Musquito shore was deemed an appendage, or dependency. That no legislative council had ever been established there; nor had any superintendant for the government of the settlement been ever appointed from hence. That the Musquito shore had never been held in the light of a colony, but rather as a place occupied by a number of persons, who resorted thither from Jamaica, for the purpose of cutting logwood. That any right of territory, or permanent residence, had at all times been disputed by the court of Spain, and the 18th article in the treaty of Paris shewed plainly, that Spain never deemed our claim in that part of the world to rise higher than a mere *permission* on their part of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood, unaccompanied by any positive right of occupancy, fixed residence, or territorial possession. That, as a further proof, this country had acceded to that article, which specially provides as a preliminary step, "that his Britannic majesty shall cause to be demolished all the fortifications which his subjects shall have erected in the bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain in that part of the world, four months after the ratification of the present treaty." That only two months had passed since administration could possibly pay the least attention to the complaint, namely, since the receipt of Sund's affidavit, which was infinitely too short a time to have any specific answer on a subject which, from its nature, required so much time and formality in the discussion. That a dispatch had been sent off the very next night but one, after the petitioner's application to Lord Weymouth, (19th of December) to Lord Grantham our minister at the court of Madrid. That a letter was received in answer to said dispatch, in which

which his lordship gives an account, that the Spanish minister disavowed any knowledge of the transaction, but desired to have a memorial drawn up, stating all the facts, that the matter might be enquired into, and redressed. That two dispatches were since sent, relative to said business, containing the desired documents; but that no answer had been as yet received. That the petitioner has no right to complain of procrastination or delay; nor was it a proper parliamentary object of enquiry till it had been deserted or neglected by administration, which could not even be pretended, as the king's ministers had used a most spirited and commendable diligence towards obtaining reparation for the honour of the nation, and the loss sustained by the petitioners, since the affair became an affair of state. And that surely, all circumstances weighed, the petitioner may think himself well off, if in five times five months he obtains redress, when he considered the tedious course necessary to be submitted to in a negotiation with such a court as that of Madrid, so given to ambiguity, procrastination, and delay.

To the assertion on the part of administration, that there was no legislative council established on the Musquito shore, by the order of Lord Dartmouth, or under any other official authority, nor any superintendant appointed immediately by the crown to act there, it was proposed by the friends of the motion to call in the petitioner, Blair, to be examined at the bar to prove, that he saw the instructions from the governor of Jamaica, for constituting the legislative council, reciting, that it was established in consequence of instructions from Lord Dartmouth; and saw this legislative council several times acting under this authority. And as to the other fact disputed by administration, respecting the superintendant now acting there, it was insisted upon, that he was appointed by the secretary of state for the colonies, (Lord G. Germaine) who was called upon to contradict the assertion, if in his power.

Administration were charged with the grossest ignorance in respect of the true state of the question between Great-Britain and Spain, relative to the bay of Honduras, and the Mus-

quito shore. It was observed, that the article in the treaty of Paris spoke of a permission to cut logwood in the bay of Honduras, whereas the right of territorial possession, arising from occupancy, cession, and sale from the natives, on the Musquito shore, was a clear distinct right, enjoyed since the reign of Charles the First, when the natives first invited Lord Warwick and sought the protection of England, which was afterwards confirmed by a more full and solemn invitation and cession to the duke of Albemarle, governor of Jamaica in 1667. The cession was acknowledged by the Spaniards the same year, and was formally acknowledged by the American treaty, in 1670, by which both parties agreed to remain in possession of their respective territories in America; consequently, the permission to cut logwood, and the other privileges annexed to it, were only referred to in the article in the treaty, and not the right to territory and residence on the Musquito shore; though the words "other places of the territory of Spain, in that part of the world," gave room for controversy and litigation, which could never have been the case, if our negotiators had not been totally ignorant, that the permission to cut logwood in the bay of Honduras, and the right of territory in the vicinity of the black river, on the Musquito shore, were not one and the same thing.

In answer to the defence set up by administration, that a due and commendable diligence had been used to cause a disavowal of the act on the part of Spain, and in consequence of such disavowal, to obtain the desired redress, it was observed that the matter of complaint did not admit of discussion, enquiry, or delay. It was a question of longitude, or latitude, of trade lawful, or illicit, within certain limits; it was simply whether we had or had not, a right to trade and settle on the Musquito shore. There was no disavowal of the facts alledged, even by the Spanish minister; no direct promise of reparation, should the fact come out as stated; and as to the governor of Carthagena, he was more explicit than the minister; instead of palliating or evading the charge, he acknowledged it in its fullest extent.

and justified the capture and detention, both merely on the ground of not having an authority to make restitution, or of disavowal, on the part of the king his master, the authority under which the capture was made.

The secretary of state, in whose department the matter first originated, was greatly censured for his doubts, whether the capture was made by two Spanish guarda costas, or two American privateers; and for his willingness to delay and procrastinate the business, after he was satisfied by Sund's affidavit, that the outrage was committed by Spaniards, and not Americans; and for his amusing the petitioner, with expectations of redress, when he must have known, as the sequel proved, that the whole matter of complaint should be referred of course to the secretary of state for the southern department, through whose office it must be finally negotiated and settled.

In fine it was contended, that if the present critical state of public affairs, would not, from motives of prudence, admit of the spirited or decisive measures, in procuring reparation for the party injured, and satisfaction for the national insult, as the petitioner had squandered a considerable part of his fortune on the good faith and sanction of government, he ought to be indemnified, and Lord Dartmouth either called to account, if he acted from his own head, and contrary to the opinion of his brethren in office, or if his lordship acted right, satisfaction demanded from the court of Madrid at a more convenient season; at all events Captain Blair, take the question either way, ought to be indemnified, because public protection had been held out to him as a trader and settler in that country.

In reply, several of the facts asserted by opposition, were allowed to be true; particularly concerning the legislative council, and the superintendant. As to the charge of procrastination and de-

lay, so confidently urged, it was denied. The American secretary of state, during the time it was in his office, had a right to keep it there, and when he referred it to the secretary of state for the southern department, he was equally well justified. While those who committed the outrage were presumed to be rebels, he had a right to entertain the complaint, and if accompanied with circumstances worthy of that kind of attention, he was resolved to do all in his power to obtain the sufferers relief. When Sund's affidavit came, it put the matter entirely out of the American department, and transferred it to Lord Weymouth's office.

As to the application, it was paid all due attention to in every stage, from the first complaint lodged in Jamaica, to that laid before Lord Weymouth; consequently that part of the petitioners case, which charged his majesty's ministers with delay was ill-founded. If it was ill-founded, consequently the petition must; because it would be to the last degree absurd to petition parliament for redress, till administration had refused it, or evaded using the proper means to obtain it. And finally, the idea of private indemnification was equally unprecedented and improper; for if parliament should interfere, and indemnify the petitioner, it would have the strongest appearance of a tacit acquiescence in the injury. If Captain Blair had sustained an injury, it must be redressed by the Spanish court; otherwise it would be generally understood, that parliament had indemnified an individual, for the losses he suffered from the misconduct of government, in giving him assurances of protection, contrary to the rights of the Spanish crown.

The question being put, after five hours debate, whether the petition should be brought up, it passed in the negative, without a division.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Be you will allow me to make a few remarks upon the subject of introducing a bill into parliament for manning his majesty's navy without

the odious practice of pressing. A late correspondent of yours, whose signature I have at present forgot, observed, that an act was passed for this very

240 *Remarks on the unequal Distribution of Prize Money.*

very purpose in the reign of king William, the substance of which was, that 30,000 seamen should be registered for a constant and regular supply of the king's fleet, with great privileges to the registered men, and, on the other hand, heavy penalties in case of their non-appearance when called for; but that registry, being judged to be rather a badge of slavery, was abolished in the reign of queen Anne.

What may be the ground-work of the bill now in agitation I neither know, nor am anxious to know; but this I will take upon me to affirm, that no bill for this purpose can produce the desired effect, unless it be founded upon a more equal distribution of prize-money. This is the only method of encouraging seamen to enter voluntarily into the royal navy. In that navy they are exposed to two great hardships from which they are exempted in the merchant's service. In the first place, their wages are not so high in the former as in the latter; and in the next place, these wages are not so speedily paid.

To counterbalance, therefore, these inconveniencies, a proportionable encouragement should be held out to the sailors; and nothing can be sufficient to counterbalance them but a more equal distribution of prize-money. For as it is distributed at present, nothing can be more unequal. It is distributed in this manner: the whole sum is divided into eight parts; five of these go to the admiral, two to the officers, and the

common sailors only have one. Suppose now a fleet to make capture of a prize worth eighty thousand pounds, the admiral will have fifty thousand pounds of that sum, the inferior officers twenty thousand, and the common sailors only ten thousand among them; and supposing (which is no improbable supposition) these sailors to amount to five thousand men, they will only have two pounds a head, while the admiral has fifty thousand.

One would imagine, from this method of sharing the prize-money, if it were taken for granted, that the sailors must be actuated by the love of glory and the spirit of patriotism, and the officers by the most mean and mercenary views; a mode of reasoning which surely runs counter to the general way of thinking, as it is always supposed, that gentlemen and men of a liberal education have more elevated sentiments than those born and bred in the lower ranks of life.

I would therefore propose, that the admiral and sailors should exchange their shares; that the admiral should have one eighth, and the sailors five; and even then the former would have a very liberal allowance; for, in the case above mentioned, he would still have ten thousand pounds, while the sailors had only ten pounds a man. If this, or some such scheme is not adopted, I despair of ever seeing a bill passed for effectually manning his majesty's navy, without continuing the practice of pressing.

A SAILOR.

On the Death of Henry Woodward. Comedian.

YES, once again death calls, and from the stage

Another vet'ran summons to attend;
Who once could pleasure's laughing train engage,

And sterling wit with native humour blend!
Woodward! thy powers our theatre confess'd,
[smil'd;

While yet on thee indulgent fortune
And oft' Ierne to her bosom press'd

The comic muse's ever darling child.

"Life's but a walking shadow, a poor play'r;"

And lo! thy fleeting hour at length is o'er;
Mute is that tongue which once could soothe our care,

And oft' "has set the audience in a roar."

Shakespear's *Mercutio*, natively attir'd,
Wildair and *Marplot* shall we seek in vain?

Alas! in many scene, by all admir'd,
We "ne'er shall look upon thy like again!"

The muse o'er Barry's urn yet sheds the tear,
Still she laments her much-lov'd Mollie's doom,

Woodward a while linger'd in life's career,
Then join'd his old companions—in the tomb.

Peace to thy manes! from thy labours rest
High Heav'n decrees; the muse attends thy hearse;

And to thy merits, ev'n-by foes confess'd,
The plaintive bard shall pour the mournful verse.

Past are thy triumphs—here thy sorrows close;
In the cold grave those active limbs remain;
Where—heroes, patriots, kings at last repose,
And "dust to dust" concludes the noble strain.

TIBULLUS

Character of GEORGE I.

By Lord CHESTERFIELD *.

GEORGE the First was an honest dull German gentleman, as unwilling to act the part of a king, which is, to shine and oppress. Lazy and inactive even in his pleasures, which were therefore slowly sensual. He was coolly intrepid, and dolently benevolent. He was discontent of his own parts, which made him speak little in public; and preferred his social, which were his favourite hours, the company of wags and buffoons. Even his mistress, the duchess of Kendal, with whom he passed most of his time, and who had all influence over him, was very little above an idiot. Importunity could alone make him act, and then only to get rid of it. His views and affections were singly confined to the narrow compass of his electorate—England was too big for him. If he had nothing great as a king, he had nothing great as a man—and if he does not learn, at least he will not stain the name of this country. In private he would have been loved and esteemed as a good citizen, a good friend, and a good neighbour. Happy were it for Europe, happy for the world, if there were not greater kings than he!

Character of Queen Caroline. By Lord Chesterfield.

QUEEN Caroline had lively pretty parts, a quick conception, and some degree of female knowledge; and could have been an agreeable woman in social, if she had not aimed at being a great one in public, life. She had the graces that adorn the former, but not the strength of parts, nor the judgment necessary for the latter. She professed art, instead of concealing it, and valued herself upon her skill in dissimulation and dissimulation, by which she made herself many enemies, and not one friend, even amongst the women the nearest to her person. She loved money, but could occasionally part with it, especially to men of learning, whose patronage she affected.

May 1777.

* The reader will observe that his lordship was not noticed by the king, as he expected.

ed. She often conversed with them, and bewildered herself in their metaphysical disputes, which neither she nor they themselves understood. Cunning and perfidy were the means she made use of in business—as all women do—for want of better. She shewed her art most in her management of the king, whom she governed absolutely, by a seeming complaisance and obedience to all his humours—she even favoured and promoted his gallantries. She had a dangerous ambition, for it was attended with courage, and if she had lived much longer might have proved fatal, either to herself or to the constitution. After puzzling herself in all the whimsies and fantastical speculations of different sects, she fixed ultimately in Deism, believing a future state. She died with great resolution and intrepidity, of a very painful distemper, and under some cruel operations.

Upon the whole, the agreeable woman was liked by most people, but the queen was neither esteemed, beloved, nor trusted by any body but the king.

The Character of Queen Caroline. By Dr. Maty.

QUEEN Caroline died at the end of this year, 1737, of a cruel disorder, which, being too long concealed, terminated in a painful and fatal operation. She bore the one and the other with fortitude and resignation, and was sincerely regretted by the king. As earl Chesterfield had, for many years, been no greater favourite with her than his patron Lord Townshend, he cannot be expected to have been much affected by her loss, or partial to her memory. Notwithstanding this, he allowed her personal graces, accomplishments of the mind, address, resolution, and perseverance. She possessed more learning than commonly falls to the share of her sex, and was every day endeavouring to increase it. Men of science were encouraged by her; she enjoyed their conversation, and

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and wished to have a place among them. Philosophy and politics were her constant study, and she took a pride in shewing her superiority in both. Her sway over the king was founded on the opinion he had of her merit, and she improved her power by her com-

pliance with his wishes. The art by which she governed was known to every body but himself. Upon the whole, she had more admirers than friends, and exchanged the character of an amiable queen to that for a great one.

Political Character of Lord Temple.

THIS nobleman, however deservedly conspicuous on other accounts, was better known in the early part of his life, by being the nephew of old Cobham, as the late duke of Cumberland used to call him, by being brother-in-law of the once deservedly celebrated Mr. William Pitt, and elder brother to the well-known Mr. George Grenville, of plodding and arithmetical memory.

We hear very little of this nobleman, till called into office on the first rout of the Pelhamite party in 1756, when he was appointed, if we recollect right, first commissioner of the Admiralty. That Administration, however, soon giving way to an union between the contending factions of Whig and Tory, Lord Anson was again called into his former situation. Mr. Pitt, having again stormed the closet, maugre all the efforts of this new, but unnatural coalition; his lordship came a second time into office, and remained there till the memorable 5th of October, 1761, when he resigned the office of privy seal, being the only member of the cabinet who adhered to his brother-in-law's opinion, that Spain being absolutely determined to take part with France, when an opportunity served, it was our business to compel the court of Madrid to such explanations as would effectually bind up her hands; or, in case of refusal, to commence hostilities, and declare war against her. The explanations meant to be pressed for, were relative to the family compact, then recently made, and the issue intended to be sought by them, was an immediate disavowal and dissolution of the compact; or direct hostilities on our part, by way of preventing the alarming consequences such a dange-

rous union, at such a critical season, might be productive of.

The old Whigs, when they united with the Leicester House Junto, in over-ruling Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, little imagined that they were signing their own death-warrant, which was meant to be executed in seven months after. They never dreamt, when they assisted, both at the council-table, in Parliament, and print, in ridiculing the reasons assigned by those statesmen for resigning their employments, that they were in fact paving the way to their own ruin, and to the elevation of John Earl of Bute; that they were laying the foundation of a court system, which tends strongly to unite the executive and legislative powers of the state in one hand, and that they embodied, by the same means, a kind of political corps of court Janissaries, to whom under the name of king's friends, the execution of this deep and dark scheme of unconstitutional dominion has been intrusted.

From the period last mentioned, to the present, his Lordship has remained out of place; but as he took part in almost all the principal questions debated in parliament, and was a busy actor in several of the closet and ministerial arrangements, which took place from the entrance of the king's friends into power, till their final establishment in 1770, on the resignation of the Duke of Grafton, and Lord Camden, it will be necessary, to the thorough understanding of this nobleman's character, to trace and mark them with an impartial and steady hand.

The first formal attempt we find made on Lord Temple, to allure him into power, was in 1764, when Mr. George

* The May following, the old Duke of Newcastle was dismissed from his post of first lord of the Treasury, and Lord Bute appointed to succeed him.

George Grenville, daring to differ from his political creator *, was provided by him, and an invitation, given to his lordship, to assist in gratifying the resentments raised in the closet, against his own brother †. The attempt promised to have met with better success; because the first of his brother's power, as minister, was the dismissal of his Lordship from the lieutenancy of the county of Bucks, for the part he took in the imprisonment of Mr. Wilkes in the tower; but his Lordship refused to give a hand in any administration, recommended or supported by a man whose political principles he so highly disapproved of. This negotiation was carried on mostly at Sion House, the seat of the duke of Northumberland; and having miscarried, Mr. Grenville was permitted to remain in another year.

During the next prorogation, his lordship's political virtue was assailed, through another medium. The Duke of Cumberland was the person employed. His Lordship was offered a carte blanche, and the whole arrangements in respect of all the cabinet appointments, and leading posts, offices, and employments. He suspected the source whence this weight of grace, favour, and delegated power flowed; he refused the flattering offer, and excused himself, by answering, that he must consult his brother ‡, who declined taking part in an Administration, supposed to be under the patronage and controul of a prince, who, he said, knew more of war than politics, and was better acquainted with the articles of war, and the mutiny law, than with the constitutions of his country.

On the decease of the short-lived administration of Lord Rockingham, in 1766, the treaty being opened with his old fellow sufferer §, his lordship perceived what was intended, but had not sufficient interest with his brother to persuade him to shun the danger. The brother fell, and was employed, unwarily we hope, as an assassin to stab his country to its inmost vitals, to prostrate all pretensions to patriotism, and public conduct regulated by real or

genuine opinion, to popular confidence, and, as a general effect of the whole, to the principles of the Revolution, as opposed by those of Barclay, the first Stuart, Filmer, Lesly, and Atterbury in print, and the whole race of Tories and kings friends, in closet, cabinet, and parliament.

Hitherto Lord Temple conducted himself in a manner which must have done honour to any of the most celebrated characters of the seventeenth century. He resisted every attempt made by the grand seducer; and when he found his brother destitute of public virtue, or common sense, he had the ability to discern his weakness or apostacy, and the prudence and resolution to avoid what he foresaw would be the consequences. This misunderstanding with his brother last mentioned, brought about a reconciliation with his own brother ||, which unhappily produced a kind of intimacy and political connection between his lordship and the Bedford faction **. Here his lordship fell from one extreme to the other. To repel the attacks of the favourite, he thought was sufficient merit. He imagined, that those who hated and opposed the favourite, because he had chastised them, hated him for the same reason he did, because he was an enemy to English liberty; nothing could be farther from the thoughts of his new friends. His brother and the Bedford faction were angry with the favourite for displacing them; had he restored them to their stools at the cabinet table, all his offences would have been instantly done away. The patron of this party, and the nominal director of it, might entertain different sentiments. The very rage of avarice could hardly tempt him to sacrifice his feelings and personal resentments, for the repeated stabs which had been given to his honour, and the gross insults which he received in a place where no provocation could justify the introduction of the manners of a sulky, morose, and purse-proud overseer of the poor, to a vagrant mendicant. His lordship ought to have known, that there was not one of them who would not have taken a kicking from the favourite on

* Lord Bute.

† The late Mr. George Grenville.

‡ Mr. Pitt.

§ The late Mr. G. Grenville.

** Genl.

|| Conway, Charles Townshend, Lord Northington.

a Friday, and list under his banner of a Saturday, so that he administered to their wants and distresses.

This was the worthy knot of men which Lord Temple connected himself with, and from whom he refused to part, even though the probable salvation of his country promised to be the consequence. In the summer 1767 two of the cabinet ministers, foreseeing the dissolution of the new administration, under Lord Chatham, the want of attention and experience in the first lord of the Treasury, or, as they pretended, not being permitted to guide measures for which they looked upon themselves to be responsible, gave notice of their intention to resign. This intimation gave birth to a negotiation, previous to a new intended ministerial arrangement, to which the Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Rockingham, the old Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Temple, were invited, in order that an administration composed of men of abilities, selected from all parties, might be formed. Every point was finally adjusted, but filling the post of secretary of state for the northern department. The Duke of Bedford insisted, that the post should be filled by one of his creatures; and Lord Rockingham was equally strenuous for its continuing to be occupied by the then present possessor*. On this rock the negotiation split, and Lord Temple turned his back upon his old friends, and cleaved with all his might to the pious and virtuous house of Bedford, who very unkindly, or at least forgetfully, entered St. James's in a body, without waiting, looking for, or desiring the company of their old or new partisan†.

Thenceforward we hear very little of his lordship, till the session of 1770, remarkable only on other accounts, by the horned cattle speech, and the elevation of the present Great minister, when his lordship made his appearance, with his two quondam inveterate foes, namely, his brother, Mr. George Grenville on one side, and his worthy brother, William Earl of Chatham on the other. It was rather an amazing coalition; because Mr. Grenville was obliged to

defend Wilkes, and condemn general warrants in one House; Lord Chatham compelled to echo the plaintive accents of the gentle shepherd in the other; and Lord Temple tell his friends and copatriots at Woburn, that they held principles incompatible with freedom; but such ridiculous situations are men, particularly the patriot race, forced into, on certain occasions, through their folly, credulity, love of popularity, love of power, place, or emolument, from inconsistency, from weak memories, and the whole bead-roll of etcetera that are couched, included, or understood to be contained in the one compendious word, *faction*!

Lord Temple's conduct, in respect of American measures; and his union, at least on that point, with his new relation‡ and his old antagonist, having given rise to much astonishment, and some store of conversation without doors, it will make a very necessary part of the present talk to seek his principles in his conduct, and his opinions in his speeches delivered in parliament. He voted against the repeal of the Stamp Act; but in 1770, when the Duke of Richmond, on the 18th of May, moved his eighteen celebrated resolutions, censuring the conduct of the ministry in general, and of Lord Hillsborough in particular, his lordship seconded his Grace in a most able speech, condemning Administration in the harshest and most pointed terms; and lamenting the fatal prospect that the minister's speech presented, breathing, as he observed, nothing but the most cruel, impolitic, and sanguinary measures. "I have been once in office, said his lordship; whether I shall be ever again, I don't know; but I do solemnly declare, I would not for any consideration under heaven be so now in the predicament of the present Administration, who have rendered themselves so unpopular, that I may safely pronounce they are now most heartily and sincerely detested;" yet his lordship, after voting for Lord Chatham's conciliatory bill in 1775; after condemning the measures in 1770, which by being continued six years longer brought on the present bloody and dangerous

* General Conway.
‡ Lord Hillsborough.

† Late Mr. Grenville.

‡ Earl Nugent.

dangerous civil war, on the 5th of March 1776, gives testimony of the very high opinion he entertains for the noble earl * in the white staff; for information and new lights, relative to the grounds of sovereignty over America; though the noble earl whom he had thus varnished to his eye, had positively, and in direct terms, asserted, that the right of taxation, anterior to the Revolution, was in the sovereign, and was not vested in parliament, till after the Revolution. He then proceeds into the debate at large, and after confessing that the House were not possessed of information, necessary to decide, tells their lordships, "that the die of war is cast; the sword is drawn, the scabbard is thrown away; it is a time to act, and not to talk; much is to be done, and he said, This is a question for the ministers to decide, who must be supposed to have the means of the most ample information, which most certainly you have not, &c." Is this the language of this once celebrated colossus of patriotism? Is parliament to sanction the measures of ministers implicitly, without information or enquiry? Is parliament to grant ten, twenty, or thirty millions of money, and run the risk of national destruction, upon the bare supposition, that ministers must act right, because they are responsible, should they act wrong? No, no, did his lordship really think,

that because ministers had provoked the war, or failed in the conduct of it hitherto, that the interests of this great empire ought to be trusted to them, and the nation made to take a leap in the dark, or blindfold, because those who laid them under the necessity, assured them, as they had often done before, while they were leading them to the brink of the precipice, that they would never be compelled to make the experiment, and now continue to assure them they may make it without the least danger whatever. How far his lordship's new doctrines and reasoning accord with his former principles and parliamentary conduct, must be judged of by those who can reconcile the Whiggism of 1689 with the court creed of 1776, or the writings of Filmer and Lessly with those of Sidney and Locke.

His lordship is an elegant, pathetic, and correct speaker. His speeches seem to be the effect of labour and art; but whether they be or not, there are few men in either House of Parliament, who deliver their sentiments more clearly, arrange their matter with greater judgment, or make a more suitable impression on their auditors. If his lordship's speeches are scanty in matter and detail, their fire, correctness, and pointed manner, very amply compensate for that deficiency.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Dr. Price's Account of the Progress of the National Debt, from 1739 to 1775.

	Principal.	Interest.
AMOUNT of the principal and interest of the national debt before the war which began in 1740	£. 46,382,650	£. 1,903,961
Amount in 1749 immediately after the war	78,166,906	2,765,608
Increased by the war	31,784,256	861,747
Diminished by the peace from 1748 to 1755	3,089,641	111,590
Amount at the commencement of the last war	75,077,264	2,654,018
Amount at the end of the war in 1763	146,582,844	4,840,821
Increased by the last war	71,505,580	2,186,803
Diminished by the peace, in 12 years from 1763 to 1775	10,639,793	400,000
Amount at Midsummer, 1775	135,943,051	4,440,821
We are now involved in another war, and the public debts are increasing in fact. Exchequer bills have been increased from 1,250,000l. to 1,500,000l. A new capital of 2,150,000l. has been added to 3 per cent. consol. annuities, and a vote of credit was given in the last session for a million. The last year therefore has added 3,400,000l. to our debts, besides a vast sum not yet provided		

* Lord Talbot.

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vided for in navy, ordnance, victualling, transport, and army debts. The year 1777 must make another great addition to them. The union of a foreign war to the present civil war might perhaps raise them to 200 millions, but more probably it would sink them to *nothing*.

Estimates of the Royal Income and Expenditure.

I N C O M E.

CIVIL List	£.
Revenue of Hanover, when the establishment, &c. is paid, brings in clear, at least	800,000
Ireland	100,000
Wales	90,000
Lancaster	10,000
Cornwall, after paying the Lord Warden's Court, produces at least	20,000
Four and a half <i>per cent.</i> in the West Indies	70,000
Coal pits at Louisburgh	50,000
Interest of debts due to the late king	11,000
	150,000
	<u>1,330,000</u>

It is equally worthy of attention,	
That by the death of the Princess of Wales there was a saving to the Civil List of	<i>per annum</i> 50,000
That by the deaths of the Dukes of York and Cumberland, Prince Frederick and Princess Louisa	} 50,000
By the marriages of the Princesses Augusta and Matilda	
All these have something out of the Civil List, put the whole at only	
The affair of Somerset House produced a gain of about	100,000
The presents from the Eastern Princes are not under-rated at one million sterling	1,000,000
Taking a summary of the whole, and making every necessary consideration on both sides, it may be presumed, that the royal income has since the accession of his present majesty been, <i>communibus annis</i>	1,400,000

The following hath been asserted to be the ROYAL EXPENDITURE, from January 6, 1776, to January 5, 1777.

The queen	£. 50,000
Duke of Gloucester	12,000
Duke of Cumberland	12,000
Princess Amelia	12,000
The servants of the late queen, princess of Wales, queen of Denmark, &c.	8,000
Cofferer of the household	109,600
Treasurer of the chamber	60,000
Great wardrobe	36,400
Master of the robes	8,800
Master of the horse	26,000
Paymaster of the works	76,500
Foreign ministers	98,600
Great officers, judges fees, salaries, &c.	130,000
Pensions and annuities	127,000
Royal bounties	11,500
Gentlemen pensioners	6,000
	<u>Profess</u>

resents to foreign ministers	3,000
ret Service	86,000
majesty's privy purse	48,000
oldsmith	2,5000
w charges	60,000

£. 984,100

Observations on the Civil List Revenue, and the Application made to Parliament to discharge the King's Debts.

THE arrears of the civil list on the 5th of January last, his majesty told us, amounted to six hundred thousand pounds, and more.

At the time of the late king's death there was a balance in the Exchequer to the Crown, of one hundred and eighty thousand pounds in cash, a bill of which was never applied to the uses for which it was granted.

On the resignation of the duke of Newcastle, this balance was considerably augmented, it is said, to upwards of one hundred and seventy thousand pounds.

Lord Bute succeeded his Grace, and may presume, by his œconomic management, for lessening the expences of his majesty's household, such as retrenching several tables, introducing board-rooms, &c. no addition was made in the administration.

Mr. Grenville, however, contradicted that assertion; for he affirmed, that he reduced the excess of out-goings, over and above the stated income, from 90,000l. to 36,000l. per annum.

The marquis of Rockingham and his friends assert, that no addition was made to the out-goings during his administration.

On the opening of the session 1768, an application was made to parliament, for 513,000l. granted in the course of the year to discharge the civil list debts.

If then these premises are to be depended upon, it will follow, that the increase in the duke of Newcastle's administration, amounted to more than the excess of expenditure during the

Grenville and Rockingham administration; and that in the three years the earl of Bute and duke of Grafton presided at the Treasury, upwards of half a million probably had been distributed among the representatives of the people, in order to convince them, by fair and solid reasoning and argument, that the peace was an honourable and advantageous one; and that the decision relative to the Middlesex election was just and constitutional; and finally, that the expulsion of Mr. Wilkes was of more real consequence than preserving our settlements in the East Indies, or the free navigation of the Mediterranean sea.

On the 5th of January 1769 his present majesty did not owe a single shilling: on the 5th of January, 1777, he has himself acknowledged, that he is more than 600,000l. in debt. The only application the late king made for parliamentary assistance, was in 1746, after two expensive wars, and a formidable rebellion within the kingdom. He lived fourteen years after, and contracted no more debts. During this time, he had the household of the late prince of Wales, or that of the princess dowager, to support. After the prince's death, he had his children. Let us then compare any eight years within the last mentioned period, with the last eight years, and we shall find that the expence of the prince of Wales, in one instance, and the appointment of the late duke of Cumberland, or the princess of Wales and her young family, amounted to full as much

In 1769 the French king sent out a very formidable naval and military force to the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, probably with an intention of attacking our settlements on the Coromandel coast; when the fleet and army arrived, counter-attacks were waiting for them by a dispatch over land; Choiseul having in the mean time been disgraced, and they directed immediately to return to Europe. The conquest of Corsica by France,

much as the queen and the present royal family, and the appointments of the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland. If so, how is it possible to account for the extraordinary demand now made; and the still more extraordinary demand by which it is accompanied, that of an augmentation or a permanent encrease of the civil list revenue in future, without suppo-

sing that the representatives of the people in the late House of Commons were as difficult to be persuaded of the justice and policy of reducing America to a state of unconditional obedience, as their predecessors were of the wisdom of the peace; or the state necessity of expelling Mr. Wilkes as unworthy of a seat within the hallowed walls of St. Stephen?

A Wbig of 1689.

ON FACTION.

IT is scarcely possible to enter into any company or conversation, or even to dip into any pamphlet or newspaper, without hearing all our public calamities, of a civil or political nature, ascribed to the *violence of faction*. To this cause, it is said, were owing those furious clamours against the government, which, about nine years ago, stunned the metropolis, and resounded almost from one end of the kingdom to the other; and which, though they be now, in some measure, allayed, yet are far from being totally extinguished. To the same cause, we are told, ought to be attributed that spirit of discontent and disaffection, which has unhappily pervaded the American continent, and which, not being treated in the beginning with proper policy and prudence, has at last been inflamed into an open and obstinate rebellion.

That faction is justly chargeable with these, and all our other political evils, I am ready to admit; but I am not altogether so willing to assent to the *common definition* that is given of faction. Nothing is more usual than for the ministry, and their adherents, to bestow this appellation upon those who oppose their measures, whether they be members of parliament, or only private individuals. If a set of members, in either House, oppose these measures, they are at once denominated a faction. If a county, city or borough, petition against these measures, they are branded with the name of a faction. And if a single person disapprove of these measures, he is immediately called a factious and turbulent fellow.

But I am not quite certain, that these epithets are properly applied, or

that the persons, on whom they are liberally bestowed, are really deserving of such an appellation. To understand clearly whether they are or not, it will be necessary to give a true definition of faction. By a faction then, I mean a set of men who are linked together solely by the ties of their own private and partial interests, who are totally regardless of the public good, or at least consider it as a secondary object, and use it merely as a convenient stalking-horse to advance their own schemes of avarice or ambition. From this definition, which I take to be strictly just, it evidently follows, that a faction may happen for a time to be possessed of the reins of government, and that it is possible for a set of members of either House to oppose the measures of the ministry without meriting the name of a faction.

I shall not fatigue myself or your readers with taking a review of the whole English history, in order to point out which ministries have been factions, and which not. I shall content myself at present with mentioning *two ministries* within our own memory, which certainly were not factions; and these are the ministry of the duke of Newcastle, (or the Pelham ministry as it is sometimes called) and the ministry of Mr. Pitt. The duke of Newcastle, far from making aggrandisement of himself and his family the chief object of his attention, expended a princely fortune in the service of the public; and when he withdrew, or rather was driven from office, and was offered a pension, he nobly and unanimously replied, that rather than be a burden upon his country, would make his old duchess act as a washerwoman. Mr. Pitt came

into office, and he retired as poor from it. Nay, to the astonishment and the mortification, I believe, of most courtiers, he was the first minister that was ever known to refuse the lawful perquisites of his office, having declined accepting a considerable sum that was due to him as paymaster of the army, in consequence of a subsidy granted to the king of Sardinia.

Men I know of narrow and contracted minds, and of base and selfish

principles, are apt to sneer at these acts of disinterestedness and generosity; They represent them as instances of folly, if not of downright insanity; as, in truth, they are disposed to consider in this light every action that does not directly tend to promote their own interest. But whether men of this character be fit to conduct the affairs of a great nation, I may perhaps take another opportunity of examining. Meanwhile I am your's, &c.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

The Possession of Canada by the English, more pernicious to the Americans, than if in the Hands of the French. By Mr. Matt. Robinson.

A Particular charge hath been often much urged against the Americans, "that they continued dutiful and obedient while they were apprehensive of their French neighbours; but that we having conquered for them Canada and Louisiana and thereby removed that fear, they then thought that they might rise and rebel and set up their before projected republic at their pleasure." This is the conception; which has been pressed upon them, as a home thrust and an accusation, of which they cannot get clear. You know, what were my sentiments concerning the American cause; that being in the beginning grounded in justice it has its head in heaven and its root in the foundations of the world, nor can by any trifling suggestion therefore be shaken or overthrown. The writer is however earnestly desirous to remove every the smallest obstacle towards peace or the slightest pretence for ill blood: he is perfectly persuaded that the Americans may put their whole dispute on this point itself and take upon them to prove, that the very circumstance here alleged must instead of assisting, operate against and to the disadvantage of their revolt. I say then, that France their present support; they are there received, protected, supplied and encouraged: she is (as it were) their anchor in this their distressed condition: these words have but too much meaning. If Canada were now French, would not then the case be there like the same, or would New France be to follow the example of the May 1777.

old? Would not the Provincials have behind them fast friends; where they might on occasion find refuge, shelter, resources and assistance? How would you have prevented them from being plentifully supplied with gunpowder, cannon, mortars, muskets, cloathing and every other necessary or convenience (some of which are now perhaps sufficiently wanted by them) when the French freely carried thither all such things and then without difficulty disposed of, sold or gave them to these their neighbours of that continent? Would you have forbidden France to furnish with those articles her own forts and garrisons; have restrained her trade with her own settlements, or have searched her men of war and her merchant ships in their passage to Quebec? How easily would their engineers or other officers and perhaps those of some more nations besides have found their way from Canada to our colonies? What is now the case in that country? Is there not a most dangerous enemy coming on the backs of the Americans; while our fleet and our other army are attacking them in their front? There is however no end of these questions; but would it be as readily and as roundly answered or could there be found no grounds for such a suspicion in the Quebec act itself, if any one should advance, that the possession of the French provinces had on the contrary encouraged certain other persons in their projects against ours? I leave nevertheless that subject to itself. Let us next turn our eyes towards the Spaniards.

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Would not they be acting the same part at Augustine and in Florida, as they are at the Havannah and in old Spain; if that place and that country now continued with them? France and Spain are one. More words will not make this matter clearer: what a most strange argument is the contrary? It was nevertheless one of the best among those of some people, and how long and how easily did it pass? Time and the fact now plainly disprove it. The case is perhaps much the same with respect to some other points; if they were at present to my purpose. Political dispu-

tants are not apt to acknowledge their groundless charges; but this certainly can never more be maintained, unless modesty is banished from among men, as has long been said concerning justice. It was evidently then not the removal of the French and the Spaniards from that country, which induced our Americans to their present proceedings; but it is to be wished, that some men would look a little into their own conduct and consider whether it is difficult to find there another much surer source and cause of these unfortunate events.

Genuine Correspondence between Lord Howe and Dr. Franklin.

AS the subject of the following authentic letters, the time when they were written, and the rank and reputation of the writer, render them of much importance to the public, I desire you will give them a place, and oblige, Sir, your most humble servant,
M.

Eagle, June 20, 1776.

"I cannot, my worthy friend, permit the letters and parcels which I have sent you, in the state I received them, to be landed, without adding a word upon the subject of the injurious extremities in which our unhappy disputes have engaged us.

"You will learn the nature of my mission from the official dispatches which I have recommended to be forwarded by the same conveyance. Retaining all the earnestness I ever expressed, to see our differences accommodated, I shall conceive, if I meet with the disposition in the colonies which I was once taught to expect, the most flattering hopes of proving serviceable, in the objects of the king's paternal solicitude, by promoting the establishment of lasting peace and union with the colonies. But if the deep-rooted prejudices of America, and the necessity of preventing her trade from passing into foreign channels must keep us still a divided people, I shall, from every private, as well as public motive, most heartily lament that it is not the moment wherein those great objects of my ambition are to be attained; and that I am to be longer deprived of an opportunity to

assure you personally of the regard with which I am,

"Your sincere and faithful

Humble servant,

Howe.

"P. S. I was disappointed of the opportunity I expected for sending this letter at the time it was dated, and have been ever since prevented by calms and contrary winds, from getting here to inform General Howe of the commission with which I have the satisfaction to be charged, and of his being joined in it.

Off Sandy Hook, 12 July,
Superscribed To Benjamin Franklin,
Esq. Philadelphia."

Philadelphia, July 30, 1776.

"I Received safe the letters your lordship so kindly forwarded to me, and beg you to accept my thanks.

"The official dispatches to which you refer me, contain nothing more than what we had seen in the act of parliament, viz. offers of pardon upon submission; which I was sorry to find, as it must give your lordship pain to be sent so far on so hopeless a business.

"Directing pardons to be offered to the colonies who are the very parties injured, expresses indeed that opinion of our ignorance, baseness and insensibility, which your uninformed and proud nation has long been pleased to entertain of us; but it can have no other effect than that of encreasing our resentment. It is impossible we should think of submission to a govern-

ment that has, with the most wanton barbarity and cruelty, burnt our defenceless towns, in the midst of winter; excited the savages to massacre peaceful farmers, and our slaves to murder their masters; and is even now bringing foreign mercenaries to deluge our settlements with blood. These atrocious injuries have extinguished every spark of affection for that parent country we once held so dear: but were it possible for us to forget and forgive them, it is not possible for you, I mean the British nation, to forgive the people you have so heavily injured: you can never confide again in those as fellow-subjects, and permit them to enjoy equal freedom, to whom, you know, you have given such just causes of lasting enmity; and this must impel you, if we are again under your government, to endeavour the breaking our spirit by the severest tyranny, and obstructing, by every means in your power, our growing strength and prosperity.

"But your lordship mentions, 'the king's paternal solicitude for promoting the establishment of lasting peace and union with the colonies.' If by peace is here meant a peace to be entered into by distinct states, now at war, and his majesty has given your lordship power to treat with us; of such peace, I may venture to say, though without authority, that I think a treaty for that purpose not quite impracticable, before we enter into foreign alliances: but I am persuaded you have no such powers. Your nation, though (by punishing those American governors who have fomented the discord, rebuilding our burnt towns, and repairing, as far as possible, the mischief done us) she might render a great share of our regard, and the greatest share of our growing commerce, with all the advantages of that additional strength, to be derived from a friendship with us; yet I know too well her abounding pride, and deficient wisdom, to believe she will ever take such salutary measures. Her animosity for conquest, as a warlike nation; her lust of dominion, as an ambitious one; and her thirst for a universal monopoly, as a commercial one, (none of them legitimate causes of war) will all join to hide from her every view of her true interest,

and will continually goad her on, in these ruinous distant expeditions, so destructive both of lives and of treasure, that they must prove as pernicious to her in the end, as the Croisades formerly were to most of the nations in Europe.

"I have not vanity, my Lord, to think of intimidating, by thus predicting the effects of this war; for I know it will in England have the fate of all my former predictions, not to be believed, till the event shall verify it.

"Long did I endeavour, with unfeigned and unwearied zeal, to preserve from breaking that fine and noble china vase, the British empire; for I know, that being once broken, the separate parts could not retain even their shares of the strength and value that existed in the whole; and that a perfect re-union of these parts could scarce ever be hoped for. Your Lordship may possibly remember the tears of joy that wet my cheek, when at your good sister's in London, you once gave me expectations that a reconciliation might soon take place. I had the misfortune to find these expectations disappointed, and to be treated as the cause of the mischief, I was labouring to prevent. My consolation under that groundless and malevolent treatment was, that I retained the friendship of many wise and good men in that country, and among the rest, some share in the regard of Lord Howe.

"The well-founded esteem, and permit me to say, affection which I shall always have for your Lordship, make it painful for me to see you engaged in conducting a war, the great ground of which, as described in your letter, 'is the necessity of preventing the American trade from passing into foreign channels:' to me it seems that neither the obtaining nor retaining any trade, how valuable soever, is an object for which men may justly spill each others blood: that the true and sure means of extending and securing commerce, are the goodness and cheapness of commodities; and that the profits of no trade can ever be equal to the expence of compelling it, and holding it by fleets and armies. I consider this war against us, therefore, as both *unjust* and *unwise*;
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and I am persuaded that cool and dispassionate posterity will condemn to infamy those who advised it; and that even success will not save from some degree of dishonour those who have voluntarily engaged to conduct it.

"I know your great motive in coming hither, was the hope of being instrumental in a reconciliation; and believe, that when you find that to be

impossible, on any terms given you to propose, you will relinquish so odious a command, and return to a more honourable private station.

"With the greatest and most sincere respect, I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

Directed B. FRANKLIN.
To the Right Hon. Lord Vis. Howe.

Observations on Mr. Hume's Life lately published.

(See our last Magazine.)

THOUGH I am in some degree an admirer of Mr. Hume's character and of his writings, yet I am sorry to see that little biographical account of himself imposed on the public. I would not have troubled you with reasons for the disapprobation of an individual, were they not rather suggested by the spirit of humanity than of criticism. For surely, Sir, to the former may be attributed an hearty desire to forewarn our fellow-creatures of errors which may prove subversive of their future and eternal welfare. To which dreadful purpose the little pamphlet alluded to has an obvious, although, perhaps, an undesigned tendency.

Mr. Hume's writings, it is universally known, are inimical to Christianity, and they seem to me likely to receive more support from that jocularity, and unconcerned composure with which, we are told, he wound up the thread of his life, than from all his metaphysical subtleties. And why, methinks I hear some one say, should the character of a man so eminent for his virtues and capacity, be smothered or tarnished in compliance with the opinion of a bigotted zealot? Or, is your cause so weak as to want so mean a subterfuge?—No.—But unfortunately the thinking part of the world is small. Most men judge from a partial and superficial view of things, and those whose lives and morals are libertine, are apt, like drowning men, to catch at every little twig of infidelity, to bear them up at that awful moment, when they are sinking into eternity. The approach of which Mr. Hume met with such complacency. Such men will suppose this to be rather the result of his opinions than of his

actions. I know it was—it must be the reverse. The memory of a well directed moral conduct, and the cleanness of his hands, if I may use the expression, in opposition to the notions of religion which he unhappily entertained in his heart, could only support him in that dread hour. These alone could smooth the horrors of death and divest, if possible, the doubts of the sceptic of their sting, and will, I sincerely hope, make the balance of divine justice preponderate in his favour.

But let not, therefore, the vicious and profligate think to find an asylum from the horrors of their conscience under the covert of their infidelity, or that even the degrading hope of annihilation will be able to dispel the gloom which the poignant recollection of an ill-spent life will throw over their last moments. The highest state of moral perfection, which fallible man is capable of attaining to in this life, cannot, unless accompanied with too over-weening an opinion of his own merits, give the calm composure of secure innocence to that awful scene.—Without the Christian virtues of faith and hope to accompany the recollection of a well spent life, of what rational foundation besides can we, who have the opportunity of cultivating them, build the expectation of an happy immortality?

I should have altered the words imposed in the first sentence of these remarks, were I not sure that every curious reader, as well as myself, will retire much disappointed from the perusal of the Life of Hume, a dry, unsatisfactory narrative; as the answering its title, as the expectation of the public.

AGRICOLA
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Account and Anecdotes of the famous Bishop Atterbury.

By Dr. Maty *.

THE restless bishop of Rochester (Atterbury) disappointed in his hopes of a primacy, (that of York had been refused to him in Queen Anne's reign, and it is said he entertained hopes of being bribed by that of Canterbury under King George) with superior abilities, a classical purity of language, and austere dignity of action, stood forth from the year 1714, the champion of a constitution which he attempted to subvert, and of a Church whose principles he possibly disbelieved.

I find in one of my late respectable friend Dr. Birch's papers the following anecdote. "Lord Harcourt leaving the old ministry, provoked Atterbury's abusive tongue. He, in return, declared, that, on the queen's death, the bishop came to him and to Lord Bolingbroke, and said, nothing remained but immediately to proclaim K. J. He further offered, if they would give him a guard, to put on his lawn sleeves and head the procession."

Another anecdote was often mentioned by Lord Chesterfield; and I shall, to the best of my remembrance, give it in his own words. "I went to Mr. Pope one morning at Twicken-

ham, and found a large folio bible with gilt clasps lying before him upon his table; and, as I knew his way of thinking upon that book, I asked him jocosely, if he was going to write an answer to it? It is a present, said he, or rather a legacy, from my old friend the bishop of Rochester. I went to take my leave of him yesterday in the Tower, where I saw this bible upon his table. After the first compliments, the bishop said to me, My friend Pope, considering your infirmities and my age and exile, it is not likely that we should ever meet again; and therefore I give you this legacy to remember me by it. Take it home with you, and let me advise you to abide by it.—Does your lordship abide by it yourself?—I do.—If you do, my lord, it is but lately. May I beg to know what new light or arguments have prevailed with you now, to entertain an opinion so contrary to that which you entertained of that book all the former part of your life?—The bishop replied. We have not time to talk of these things; but take home the book; I will abide by it, and I recommend to you to do so too, and so God bless you!"

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Remarks on the Epithet "Good Fellow."

MR. Locke, in his Essay on Human Understanding, very sensibly animadverts on the abuse of words. It is certain there was but too much reason for it, and, at this day, there appears as much occasion to censure that practice, as in Mr. Locke's time. However, it is not my intention to enlarge now on the inconsistency of it, I shall confine myself to one instance of the kind, and that is the epithet "*Good Fellow*," generally bestowed on drunkards.

The original use and design of words, was, for the immediate communicating

of our ideas; almost every word has some distinct idea annexed to it; now so long as we do not pervert the use of words, by annexing to the same words different ideas, language continues to be intelligent, and we are perfectly enabled to understand each other, and reason on variety of subjects; but when men, either through wantonness or ignorance, make use of the same words to express ideas as opposite in their nature, as the poles are with respect to each other, it is most certainly the grossest insult on the original design of speech. To address a *drunkard* by the

* *Miscellaneous Works of Lord Chesterfield.*

the appellation of "*Good Fellow*," is not only an abuse of words, but involves a manifest contradiction. Every reader, who has any knowledge of the English grammar, knows that the adjective "*Good*" implies that the object alluded to, be possessed of desirable qualities, which a *drunkard*, as such, is not. The substantive *Fellow* signifies a mean wretch: consequently when these words are addressed to any man they involve a manifest contradiction.—Christ held the word *Good* so sacred, that he reproved the young man, mentioned in scripture, for addressing him as a mere man by the appellation of "*Good Master*." But the moderns in this day, prostitute the word *Good* on almost every occasion, and never more than when they call a drunkard, *Good*. There is no vice (save murder) which, in my opinion, degrades human nature more than that of drunkenness. Some probably may say, that gluttony is more detestable; to which I answer, they are the same; the distinction (if there be any) lies here; that the one gorges victuals, and the other guzzles down liquids.—The latter seems more beastly, as it deprives men of the use of reason, and reduces them to the same level with brutes—in effect they are equally gluttons. I remember to have heard one of the votaries of *Bacchus* say, "that to condemn drinking was to utter blasphemy against the gods, and a satire upon all mankind." I smiled at the notion he framed of divinity, but at the same time was sorry to hear a charge laid to all mankind, which only related to some individuals. It is certain that drunkenness is a vice that is very common; but allowing that the greatest part of mankind are given to hard drinking, it surely does not follow from hence that all mankind are drunkards. Neither does its being so very common, render it less reprehensible, or make it less detestable, any more than the contempt of virtue diminishes its genuine beauty. However, I am persuaded that the indulgence they meet with from the rational part of mankind, prevents them in a great measure, from discovering their real meanness and deformity.

The epithets "*Good Fellow*, *Jolly Soul*," and such like ridiculous terms, make them to conceive themselves

somewhat extraordinary, "*Heroic Spirits*," and what not! whereas, were they but treated with the contempt they deserve, it probably might be the means of exciting in them a sense of shame, and contribute to reform their behaviour.—It is astonishing to think how mens senses have been debased and their ideas corrupted by continuing in the state of rioting and dissipation for a succession of years. A friend of mine once related to me the following story, which he was eye-witness to.

A jolly toper, soliciting an acquaintance of the same stamp, to accompany him into the country for a few days on a party of pleasure, and to pay a visit to another of their boon companions, who resided a few miles out of town; the other objected, alledging that business of importance required his attendance at home.

The first made use of every argument his mind could suggest, but without effect; at last he was heard to pronounce the following words with particular emphasis. "Why man, we shall have such fun as never was known besides, we shall be as drunk every night as David's sow!"—This argument was not to be withstood: it was irresistible. The idea of being "as drunk every night as David's sow," made so forcible an impression upon his mind, that all his former objections vanished in an instant, and he immediately swore he would share the delicious fun with him.

It is a notion strangely prevalent among many, that getting drunk together is the cement of friendship, and that it is utterly impossible to subsist without. When a man has occasion to go abroad, let his business be ever so urgent or momentous, if he neglects to appoint a meeting at a tavern and pay his farewell, he must be branded as a pitiful fellow. I by no means condemn the drinking a glass together if opportunity offered; it is laudable and harmless when conducted with decency and order, and confined to the bounds of moderation; but amongst toppers there is no medium; if the master of the treat does not "*keep it up*" until day-light in the morning, he is looked upon as one of a dastardly spirit. They imagine too, they shall appear *dull rogues*, unless they distinguish them-

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themselves by some extraordinary achievement. Accordingly some "heroic spirit," more enterprising than the rest, gives the signal in the true Buck-file, "Come my Bucks! let's kick up a dust!" Smash goes the punch-bowl, and the whole apparatus on the table, chairs, looking-glasses, &c. are sacrificed as an offering to Bacchus.—After this they fall forth like a troop of banditti, perhaps a fiddler in the train, most miserably persecuting, or rather murdering cat-gut, and may literally be said to act in the character of Orpheus, making the beasts to dance around him.—It is difficult to describe what noble instances of wit and genius are displayed on these occasions. After having given sufficient proof of the harmony of their vocal powers, by scintillating in the highest key, they now fall to muscular force. Carriages, carts, butcher's bulks; in a word, every moveable object in their way is overturned, displaced, or broken.—After having exhausted their more than Herculean rage on these unresisting harmless objects, they return in triumph like so many Cæsars or Alexanders, and account over the concluding bowl, their nocturnal exploits; and compliment each other as droll geniuses, and infinite in facetiousness and humour.

Is it not the grossest abuse of words to call that man Good-fellow, who not only thus degrades himself beneath the true creation, but makes use of every artifice to reduce others to the same standard? He looks upon it as a magnificent exploit, when he has persuaded, or even forced a poor ignorant insensitive man to over-charge himself with liquor:—Your Good-fellow will take you by the hand, and swear that he loves you in his heart, when at the same time his design is to deprive you of the use of your senses; and will call you unmannerly clown, if you decline drinking till you fall beneath the table, so that he may have the opportunity of indulging in a brutal laugh.

The Good-fellows are generally what we call *good-natured*, which makes them more agreeable, and consequently more dangerous companions, as they give a greater opportunity of playing on the passions. Good-nature is an amiable quality, and generally attracts esteem; though, in fact, it reflects discredit on the possessor, because it is

constitutional. When the physiognomist told Socrates, that the traits of his countenance indicated he was naturally prone to drunkenness and anger; the philosopher owned the justice of his remarks; yet (to his immortal honour) this same Socrates exerted such fortitude and resolution, that he triumphed over both these natural weaknesses, and became the pattern of self-mortification, sobriety, and placability. Now this was truly meritorious in one whose natural disposition was averse to these virtues.—But what in my opinion renders drunkenness inexcusable is, because it does not seem to be a natural weakness incident to mankind in general: I have known numerous instances to the contrary, and I need only appeal to every man's conscience to support my opinion. Are not most young men averse to hard drinking? Do not most of them confess, that after the first draught, they detest the very sight of liquor? Nature exclusive of grace forbids intemperance. Nature indeed does invite to sensual enjoyments, but intemperance is incompatible with the name. Men voluntarily become sots and drunkards through a mistaken notion of seeming manly, and foolishly imagine that sobriety and effeminacy are inseparable.

It is a melancholy reflection to consider how many beautiful youth have in a few years enervated a good constitution by excessive drinking, and finally fallen a sacrifice to Bacchus; who, had they been temperate, might, in all probability, have been an honour to their Maker, by diffusing benevolence around them, relieved the indigent, and been useful members of the community, by raising up a family of children in the practice of industry and piety.—Are my readers blest with a good constitution? has nature been liberal in bestowing upon you elegance of form? has she diffused on your cheeks the rosy flush of health? Be thankful and humble. Would you preserve the blessing, and enjoy the bounties of nature? Shun the sorceress intemperance.—Let no Bacchanalian persuade you, that a blotted pimpled face looks more masculine than a healthy florid countenance. Be not enamoured with the appellation of "*Good-fellow*," but rather endeavour to merit the character of a "*Good man*."

Penrith.

C. G.
Female

*Female Virtue and Greatness displayed in Principle and Conduct.**(Continued from our last.)*

MR. Trenchard after this incident wanted to conquer his regard to Miss Pelham. He took a journey to London to try what absence would do—he went to the opera—to the Lord Mayor's feast, and to other public entertainments, and at last vainly thought he had got rid of his love notions—on his return visiting his mother, she in Nancy's absence took occasion to speak of her, intending to engage his good opinion and so his help, (after her death) in case Nancy should need it. This set all a moving again—it oiled the wheels, and the machine flew swift. Lady Trenchard soon after this grew worse daily, he therefore visited her often in a day, and as Nancy was constantly attending her, he could not but observe her lovely behaviour—the tenderness, the alacrity, the delight she took in ministring to her dear lady. He never saw her there but his passion gained new strength. He now found it in vain to resist, and he fell a willing victim to the power of female worth.

In this posture he continued till it issued in a fixed determination to make his addresses to her in proper time; and then he felt easy, for he judged there would be no difficulty in gaining her for his wife, from his circumstances and rank. Had his mother been well, he would have let her know his mind, but he thought her too weak to be acquainted with such a tender point, imagining that neither she nor his father would approve of it at first; he therefore kept it wholly to himself.—The day before she died, she sent for him to give him her solemn charges, warnings, and blessing. It was a tender scene, Nancy was present, and was equally affected.—When his mother had done—he said within himself, “O cruel arbitrary custom! why is this distinction of wealth and title that keeps souls asunder? was it not for thee, we might jointly have partaken of the parent's blessing; was a son, she as a daughter, both dear to the best of parents.—Was it not for thee, hand in hand we might embrace the departing mother!”

After her death he found by the paper she gave him, what generous bequests she had left Nancy, and what testimony living and dying she gave to her worth; he also saw how Mrs. Masham valued her, but how much more Dr. Butler, Dr. Brice, and the ladies made of her; he was highly pleased to find his opinion corroborated by such able judges; he was easy in the belief he should possess her, but he thought it decent not to begin his address 'till the time of wearing mourning was ended, which at W—B—h was six months. He wanted not any body to suspect his design except Nancy, but he desired to be more familiar with her, yet could not with prudence as she always sat in the women's chamber.—Sometimes he had not a glimpse of her for a week or ten days; he went at last and asked her to put his mother's books in order, and offered her the choice of any, but the modest cautious girl declined—he insisted; he observed his emotions, but imagining it was displeasure when it was real affection. He presented her with a curious and valuable purse which he found in his mother's casket, and added twenty guineas to her legacy, and sent it as his mother's—this he did because he thought she ought to have had equal to Mrs. Wilson the housekeeper, to whom Lady Trenchard left fifty guineas, not thinking that other valuables which Nancy had, were equal to three times fifty guineas.

Thus he rested easy, until Mrs. Butler from Mrs. Pelham made the motion for Nancy's return home—then fears and feelings were inexpressible. He in a few days tried for an opportunity to speak to Nancy alone—he tried repeatedly, but she evidently avoided him—he was startled; he went into the women's room, on pretence of taking Mrs. Wilson's advice about some night gowns (though he wanted no gowns). He saw Nancy was easy and cheerful there, if he happened to see her in the garden, or adjusting things in the other rooms (which her mother used to direct her to supervise once

leave a week and place in nice arrangement) she would be gone in an instant, or if he said any thing to detain her, he had a reason at once, that she was wanted elsewhere, must finish such a thing, or Katy was waiting, or something would spoil. These notices alarmed him. Soon after this he had a hint from Mr. Harmel, that Nancy had a suitor, as Miss Collet had told him. This item roused him; he was anxious to know the truth of it, but he dared not shew his anxiety. He happened also to hear Mrs. Wilson and Katy, a worthy young woman, that lived in the family, speaking of it, which added to his distress. He was now resolved to give Nancy reason enough to suspect his design, and since she would not give him an opportunity to be alone with her, he thought on a scheme which would bring him into her presence—he had seen some of the fine work that she had done for his aunt Maham, and he asked her to work two pair of ruffles for himself in the best manner. She undertook it, and he made brands often to look on her work, telling her he had heard she was fond of poetry, he would shew her a book in manuscript, and should be glad of her opinion of the piece. They were known compositions. He addressed one to Amanda under the character of a nymph, and subscribed Strephon, the name he always bore among his poetical friends, and he artfully contrived Nancy should know that was the name he always signed; he hoped to discover by her looks whether she saw his design, but he was still in the dark. At this time, Nancy had insensibly entertained a liking to Mr. Trenchard, but she thought it was no other than a regard for him as the beloved son of her father Trenchard, whom he much resembled in his looks, and generous disposition. The tender concern he showed for his mother while living, attached her esteem, and the just grief for her death rivetted that esteem, and gave to a sympathetic feeling; but the notice he had lately taken of her, and the warnings and cautions of her mother in her late letters, made her fear he had some unworthy end in view, as she could not but see he was anxious to bring himself on her notice. She could not imagine he had any thoughts of her for a wife, the disparity of their circumstances were so great;

besides, if his views were honourable, why should he behave with more distance while her lady lived, and never seek an intimacy 'till after her death, whose favourite, all the family, and he also, knew she was? These reflections caused her much concern, and she began to apprehend herself in danger. This concern increased, and was visible to the women. Nancy was pensive, often in deep thought, never would sit alone, though ever fond of books and retirement; would not stir out of an evening, not even to Miss Collet's or Miss Harmel's without Katy would go with her, and what the matter was they did not know, nor would Nancy reveal. She was far from a suspicious temper, but his conduct put her on thinking. So many little reasons were assigned for his getting into her company from time to time in the women's chamber, as seemed unaccountable to her. She felt distressed, and earnestly wished herself in her father's house: but how could she go without assigning the reason? that would be very imprudent. She could not say a word to Mrs. Wilson, for Mrs. Wilson admired Mr. Trenchard. She could not to Mrs. Butler, for she would think her vain and conceited, and she dared not to any one else; yet she always felt a certain pleasure while he was with her and any-body was by. She saw his eyes full of glowing pleasure, when she was in conversation obliged to look on him, and her eye met his. Still his carriage was so decent and winning, his looks and conversation so innocent, that few young women but the modest, the humble, the cautious, and prudent Nancy Pelham, but would have thought themselves secure of a conquest, and prided themselves in it.

Mrs. Wilson had not suspected him as yet, but Katy Nelson had (she was satisfied) made a discovery of his passion, and after a few weeks watching, she was strengthened in it, and gave Mrs. Wilson an item, putting her in mind of several incidents that passed before her, and of many other while she was below stairs. The worthy woman was concerned, and determined to try both of them; to him she hinted an alteration in Nancy, "that she was very dull, yet would not own it, and she was concerned to see her so." He said little, but looked grieved and anxious.

ous. They both bantered Nancy about Mr. Tait, whom they knew she had dismissed, and could not like. At other times they hinted at Mr. Trenchard's frequent coming there; she wished he would not, and wondered he could not say what he wanted to Mrs. Wilson in her room below, or send for her into the parlour. Katy intimated that his errands were not to Mrs. Wilson, only in pretence. Nancy was the real one. At this she wept. They told her she was not dull while he sat there; she took unkindly the suggestion. They loved her too well to distress her, but were afraid she was caught by the little blind idol, and said no more. Soon after this, his father and aunt proposed a match to him of a young lady of fortune at B——h; he knew the lady, but he could think of none but Nancy. His father was in earnest, and invited her guardian to dine, with a view to bring it on. Nancy now grew very uneasy, and got Mrs. Wilson to ask Sir William to let her go and see her mother; he consented, and told Mrs. Wilson when he was gone to London to take the chaise and go with her, the ride would do her good, and that Billings should ride by their side, and bade her carry some good things, as rich cordials, fruits, and wines for a present to Nancy's mother, and he gave her a guinea to carry to Nancy to buy any trinkets she wanted for the journey.

In a week Sir William and his son set out for London; the night before, he met her in the Green-walk with Katy, and sought to retain her, but she was on her guard, and kept close with her mate. Nancy now was easy, and the day was spent very agreeably by her with Mrs. Wilson and Katy. She went out in the forenoon to call on Miss Collet, Miss Harmel, Miss Rolfe, and to take leave of them, as she intended to go home the next day. These young ladies being very fond of her company, charged her not to stay long at E——n, for they now expected more of her company; as she had nothing to keep her immured in Trenchard manor, they intended to share her among them, and "Nancy (said Miss Collet) you need not be shy of coming here now on Mr. Trenchard's account. My word for it, he will be among the first of us to court your conversation." Nancy replied, "I don't understand you Miss Collet, you

affect to talk in the clouds." No matter said Polly, observing Nancy to look confused, "the clouds will soon disappear when the sun arises; you may be Lady T——d yet." Nancy beg'd she would not banter her, as her spirits were too low to jest. "going to leave my friends here, said she, and know not whether ever I shall see them again!" A sigh and a tear then started, but she suppressed them, and said, "adieu, Miss Collet." "Stop, a word in your ear, Miss Pelham; Mr. Harmel tells me Mr. Trenchard is certainly in love; he hates the words fortune, family, birth, titles, &c. and wishes there was common sense enough in the world to banish such idle distinctions. This he said a few club nights ago to Jack Denham, to my brother, and Mr. Harmel, but he never mentioned it to any but me; adding, that he said he would lay a hundred guineas my Amanda had made herself mistress of his Strephon." Nancy was then in the gate-way, and went out without making any other reply than, "It is all a chimera, Mr. Harmel is vastly out in his guess, I can assure him."

In the afternoon she sat with the women. Towards night they wanted to go on some errands, and as Nancy was in haste to finish some work she was doing for Mrs. Butler, she chose to stay alone, which she could do without fear, as Mr. Trenchard was gone his journey, intending to take leave of Mrs. Butler in the morning before she went. As Sir William and Mr. Trenchard were out of town, Mrs. Wilson thought it proper for her to keep below, the better to guard the house; so they all sat in the little parlour, which used to be the lady's adjoining to the dining room. There Nancy was sitting alone at her work with an easier mind than she had been mistress of for many weeks, when suddenly a person's voice aroused her with the words "Where are all the folks?" The parlour door opened, and Mr. Trenchard entered in his riding dress. He was rejoiced to find her alone, and with a pleasant voice asked her how she did, and threw himself on the settee where she was. She trembled, turned pale, and her work fell from her fingers. He took her by the hand with a respectful though free air, and desired her to sit, for she rose to go.

but he prevented her by retaining her hand. Her terror, he saw, but did not once guess the cause; he begged her to be composed, and gave him her ear, told her that he came back on her account to open his mind and his heart to her; he had sought an opportunity long, but she had cruelly prevented him, and he must avail himself of this opportunity; he could not be happy without her, and she must be his unless she was engaged else where; he was going on from these general declarations to explain his meaning, but she fearing the worst, besought him with tears to have regard to himself, his deceased mother, his family, his own credit, and not the advantage of her youth, low fortune, and dependent state. He was moved, but not thinking she meant to doubt his honour, proceeded and told her, he chose her before all her sex, and he should be always miserable if he did not attain her; he valued not fortune; he wanted nothing but her, and she and only she could content him. She modestly replied, she was astonished; she could not entertain a thought of the nature, and beg'd with earnestness he would say nothing of this kind, but let her retire. He saw her distressed, and yielded to her request on her engaging to return to supper at his desire, saying, "Mrs. Wilson and Katy shall sup with us." After she went up, the women came in, and were much surprised to find him at home. Mrs. Wilson expressed it to him, and he told her "he found there were some company to be of the party that were not agreeable to him, and so he chose to come back." He ordered a table to be set for four, saying, "it is dull to eat alone." When supper was on table he said for Nancy, and was told, "she is ill and gone to bed;" this hint suggested to him the cause of her distress. The next morning as they all breakfasted together, she could not avoid coming in, but was easier in her mind, as Mrs. Wilson now knew her situation, and was her kind friend, assuring her of protection and vigilant care: for on going up the last night after supper to see what was the matter with her, and finding her on the bed in bitterness, she insisted on knowing the cause, which she was at first afraid to tell, but Mrs. Wilson suggesting to

her that she believed she could guess, and asking her if Mr. Trenchard had seen her? she answered with tears, "O yes." Mrs. Wilson told her if any thing about him gave her uneasiness, she might with safety reveal it to her, and she would be in this and all other cases her steady friend; her honour was concerned in protecting her, as she had given her word to Mrs. Butler. This opened the way for Nancy to vent all her thoughts and fears. Mrs. Wilson was equally alarmed, but told her, "Come don't let us judge too hastily; if he prevents your going to-morrow, as he now knows is your purpose, I shall be as afraid as you; in that case I would have you fly the house, go to Dr. Butler's, and from thence home in the stage immediately; this shall be a test." Nancy, as we may well judge, was unfit to appear at breakfast, but it was most prudent to go; she did, but said nothing all the time, until he asked her when she went to E——n; she answered to-day. Upon which he turned to Mrs. Wilson, and said, you can't to-day, for Billings must settle an affair for me, and it will be unsafe for you two to go without him, but if you stay 'till to-morrow, he shall attend you, and you know there was a robbery near K—— Bridge a little while since." This, said with a sweet kind look, and so plausible, satisfied Mrs. Wilson and Katy, but added to Nancy's fears, remembering Mrs. Wilson's remark, and the test as she called it the night before. She was so affected with her own apprehensions, that she could not quite refrain the crystal memorial. Upon breakfasting, she immediately withdrew. He staid below, he traversed the rooms, the gardens, and the walks; he roamed thro' the chambers in hopes of seeing her, not caring now to go into the women's apartments; he saw she kept at a distance, nor though he tried could he get at her speech. Nancy was so uneasy at his detaining them, notwithstanding Mrs. Wilson thought he meant all in kindness (as he really did to her, and to answer his own purpose) that she resolved to go to Mrs. Butler's and spend the day there. Mrs. Wilson told her, "she had better, since she was so uneasy, but beg'd her not to drop a hint there about these affairs. Mr. Trenchard's

character ought not to be called in question but on full proof." Nancy had no thoughts of it, and eased Mrs. Wilson on this head. She dressed and went down—but as she was passing to the common gate, Mr. Trenchard was on the front terrace, and saw her: he hastened through the court yard, which was separated from the other by Chinese railings (with arborets on each side for communications) and through one of the arborets, coming up to her spake very familiarly, "where are you going so early Miss Nancy?" She told him, to take leave of her friends, and spend the day with Mrs. Butler, before she went out of town. He begged "she would not stay the day." She said she must. "This is cruel, said he, when I told you I came home on your account. Why cannot you stay one day here where you have staid so many years?" He saw her moved, and thinking she was changing her purpose, said, "I wonder you cannot stay at home for one day. Why won't you?" She burst into tears, "because, Sir, I cannot bear the house." He wondering said, "why, what is the matter?" She was determined now to be open, and replied, "not while you are in it Mr. Trenchard, for I do not know but my honour, my virtue, and my peace, depend on one

day there. What else, Sir, can I think of your conduct?" She turned pale and could say no more. He was tenderly astonished to see her grief and distress, and told her, "he had no views but honourable ones: if ever man was sincere in avowing a just regard to woman, he was the man. He never once thought of addressing her in another light; that she was the person he chose for his wife; had sought often and often for months past to acquaint her with it, but she had prevented his declaration. Adding it is very hard, Miss Nancy, that I can have no place in all this manor, but a common yard to pay my suit to you in." She now knew not what to say, nor what to think; but said, at last, "she must go and dine at Dr. Butler's, and wait on Dr. Brice's Lady, Madam Warburton, and Mrs. Bannister, or they would not forgive her." "Indeed you must not, unless you intend to insult me. If you have any regard to good manners, and they are essential to your character, I beg you to return before the day is gone." She then was forced to promise she would. She went and dined with Mrs. Butler, paid her respects to the other ladies, called at two or three of the tenants' houses, and got home before dark.

[To be continued.]

The Method for preserving the Health of the Crew of his Majesty's Ship the Resolution, during her late Voyage round the World. By Captain James Cook, F. R. S.

Addressed to Sir John Pringle, Bart. P. R. S.

[From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXVI. part 2d. just published.]

AS many gentlemen have expressed some surprise at the uncommon good state of health, which the crew of the Resolution, under my command, experienced during her late voyage, I take the liberty to communicate to you the methods that were taken to obtain that end. Much was owing to the extraordinary attention given by the admiralty, in causing such articles to be put on board, as either by experience or conjecture were judged to tend most to preserve the health of seamen. I shall not trespass upon your time in mentioning all those articles, but confine myself to such as were found the most useful.

We had on board a large quantity

of malt, of which was made sweet wort, and given (not only to those men who had manifest symptoms of the scurvy, but to such also as were from circumstances judged to be liable to that disorder) from one to two or three pints in the day to each man, or in such proportion as the surgeon thought necessary; which sometimes amounted to three quarts in the twenty four hours.

This is, without doubt, one of the best antiscorbutic sea-medicines yet found out; and, if given in time will, with proper attention to other things, I am persuaded, prevent the scurvy from making any great progress for a considerable time.

1777.

but I am not altogether of opinion, that it will cure it in an advanced state at sea.

Sour krait, of which we had also a large provision, is not only a wholesome vegetable food, but, in my judgment, highly antiscorbutic, and spoils not by keeping. A pound of it was served to each man, when at sea, twice a week, or oftener, when it was thought necessary.

Portable soup, or broth, was another essential article, of which we had likewise a liberal supply. An ounce of this to each man, or such other proportion as was thought necessary, was boiled with their pease three days in a week; and, when we were in places where fresh vegetables could be procured, it was boiled with them, and with wheat or oatmeal every morning for breakfast, and also with dried pease and fresh vegetables for dinner. It enabled us to make several nourishing and wholesome messes, and was the means of making the people eat a greater quantity of greens than they would have done otherwise.

Further, we were provided with a good deal of lemons and oranges, which the surgeon found useful in several cases.

Amongst other articles of victualing, we were furnished with sugar in the room of oil, and with wheat instead of much oatmeal, and were certainly gainers by the exchange. Sugar, I imagine, is a very good antiscorbutic; whereas oil, such at least as is usually given to the navy, I apprehend, has the contrary effect. But the introduction of the most salutary articles, either as provision or medicines, will generally prove unsuccessful, unless supported by certain rules of living.

On this principle, many years experience, together with some hints I had from Sir Hugh Palliser, the captain Campbell, Wallis, and other intelligent officers, enabled me to lay down a plan whereby all was to be conducted. The crew were at three watches, except upon some extraordinary occasions. By this means, they were not so much exposed to the weather, as if they had been at watch and watch; and they had generally dry clothes to shift themselves, when

they happened to get wet. Care was taken to expose them as little as possible. Proper methods were employed to keep their persons, hammocks, bedding, clothes, &c. constantly clean and dry. Equal pains were taken to keep the ship clean and dry between decks. Once or twice a week she was aired with fires; and when this could not be done, she was smoked with gunpowder, moistened with vinegar or water. I had also frequently a fire made in an iron pot at the bottom on the well, which greatly purified the air in the lower parts of the ship. To this and cleanliness, as well in the ship as amongst the people, too great attention cannot be paid; the least neglect occasions a putrid, offensive smell below, which nothing but fires will remove; and, if these be not used in time, those smells will be attended with bad consequences. Proper care was taken of the ship's coppers, so that they were kept constantly clean. The fat which boiled out of the salt beef and pork, I never suffered to be given to the people, as is customary, being of opinion that it promotes the scurvy. I never failed to take in water, wherever it was to be procured, even when we did not seem to want it; because I look upon fresh water from the shore to be much more wholesome than that which has been kept some time on board. Of this essential article we were never at an allowance, but had always abundance for every necessary purpose. I am convinced, that with plenty of fresh water, and a close attention to cleanliness, a ship's company will seldom be much afflicted with the scurvy, though they should not be provided with any of the antiscorbutics before mentioned. We came to few places, where either the art of man or nature did not afford some sort of refreshment or other, either of the animal or vegetable kind. It was my first care to procure what could be met with of either by every means in my power, and to oblige our people to make use thereof, both by my example and authority; but the benefits arising from such refreshments soon became so obvious, that I had little occasion to employ either the one or the other.

These, Sir, were the methods, under the care of Providence, by which the

the Resolution performed a voyage of three years and eighteen days, through all the climates from 52 deg. N. to 71 deg. S. with the loss of one man only by disease, and who died of a complicated and lingering illness, without any mixture of scurvy. Two others were unfortunately drowned, and one killed by a fall; so that of the whole number with which I set out from England, I lost only four.

I entirely agree with you, that the dearth of the rob of lemons and of oranges, will hinder them from be-

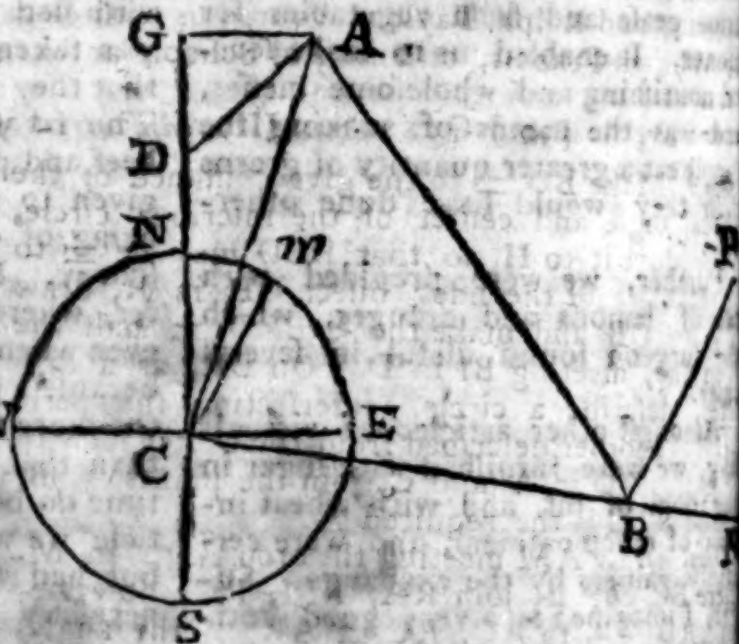
ing furnished in large quantities, but I do not think this so necessary; for though they may assist other things, I have no great opinion of them alone. Nor have I a higher opinion of vinegar; my people had it very sparingly during the late voyage; and, towards the latter part, none at all; and yet we experienced no ill effects from the want of it. The custom of washing the inside of the ship with vinegar, I seldom observed, thinking, that fire and smoke answered the purpose much better.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Answers to the Questions in our Magazine for March last.

[38.] QUESTION I. *Answered by Mr. Ralph Taylor, of Oldham, near Manchester.*

CONST. Having described the compass, and taken CD on the meridian equal to 6.9972 miles; draw DA, making the $\angle ADC =$ supplement of half a right angle, and to it apply CA = 12.929125 miles, and complete the right angled triangle AGC: then will GC represent the



diff. of lat. made on both tacks, and AG the departure: on AC (and to the right hand of it, because the ship leads with her larboard tacks) constitute the triangle ABC, so that BC may be = 15 miles, and AB = 18; and having produced CB to R, let BP bisect the external angle ABR, and draw CM parallel to BP; then will m represent the point of the wind, and the $\angle PBR$ ($= \angle CBP$) will shew how near the ship lay to the wind.

Calculation. In the triangle ADC there is given the two sides AC, CD, and the $\angle ADC$, whence we find (by Trig.) the $\angle ACD = 22^\circ 30' = 2$ points; hence the place I departed from bears from me S. S. W. but by the compass S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. consequently the variation is $1\frac{1}{2}$ point. In the triangle ABC there is given all the sides, whence there is found the $\angle ACB = 79^\circ 52' 43''$, and $\angle ABC = 45^\circ = 4$ points, hence $\angle ABR = 12$ points, and $\angle PBR = 6$ points, and so near the wind, did the ship make good her way. Moreover, by taking the $\angle mCB$ from $\angle GCB$ ($= \angle GCA + \angle ACB$) we have ($\angle NCm$) N. $34^\circ 52' 43''$ easterly, the point of the wind.

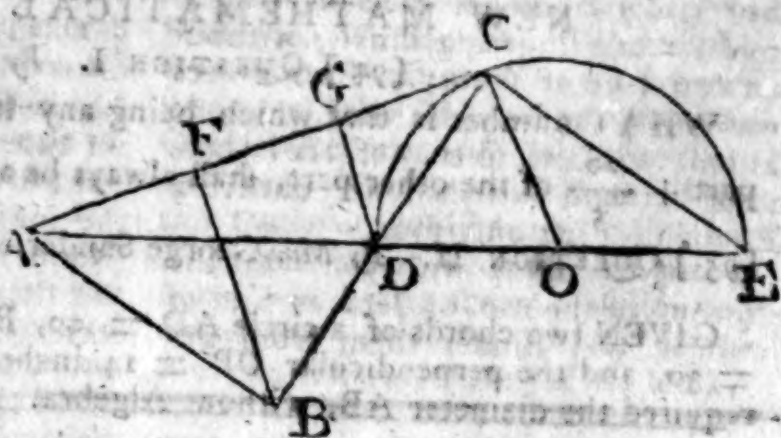
Scholium. There may, it is plain, be two different answers to this question with respect to the variation of the compass and the point of the wind, since it is evident CA may be taken on the other side of the meridian; which, if it be, the variation in this case will (because the $\angle ACD = 2$ points) become 4 points, and the point of the wind (being removed 4 points towards the west) will be N. $10^\circ 7' 17''$ westerly.

The solution given by Mr. Robinson, page 49 in the Palladium, is evidently absurd.

Answers to this question were also given by Cleonicus, Rusticus, Nauticus, and others.

[99.] QUESTION II. Answered by Mr. John Bonnycastle, Teacher of the Mathematics, Leman Street.

Ques. Let AD be the line bisecting the side, which continues out to E, so that $DE = AD$; on DE describe a semi-circle, and from A draw AC a tangent thereto; join CD and CE, and draw AB parallel to CE, meeting CD produced in B, and ABC will be the triangle whose perpendicular BF is a maximum, and $= \frac{2}{3} AD$.



Demonst. Join OC, and draw DG parallel thereto; then since the Δ s ADB and CDE are similar, and $AD = DE$ (by const.) BD will $= DC$; it is evident from the figure that FB is a maximum; Also $AO : OC :: (AD : DG) 3 : 1$, $AD : DG (BF) :: 3 : 1$, $\therefore 3BF = 2AD$ or $BF = \frac{2}{3} DA$. Q. E. D.

Messrs. Hampshire, Moss (the Proposer) Keech, Le Gos, Merritt, Snapp, Rusticus, and Ralph Taylor favoured us with elegant solutions to this question, and William Francis, of Shinfield School, answered it by fluxions.

[90.] QUESTION III. Answered by J. Keech.

Ques. Make $BO =$ to the given distance of the vertical angle and center of the inscribed circle, and produce it to H, so that HBO may be $=$ to the rectangle of the sides, bisect OH in R, draw $RI \perp$ to OB and make the $\angle BRD =$ half the given one, meeting BI in D. On DR, as a diameter, describe a circle, intersecting the periphery of another described from the center R, with the radius RO in A and C, join the points A, B, C, and ABC is the required Δ .

Dem. Draw AM meeting the arch AOC in M, where BC cuts it, join RA, RM, RC; now because RD is \perp to AC, $RC = AR \therefore$ the angles ARR and CBR are equal; but the Δ RMA is evidently isosceles \therefore ABM is also isosceles and $AM = BM$ and $\therefore CBM = HBO =$ the rectangle of the sides. (Theo. XXII. Simp. Geo.) the angle $MAC = BRD =$ half the difference of the angles at the base, and O is known to be the center of the inscribed circle by Problem 67, p. 251, British Oracle.



Q. E. D. Mr. Lawson, the Proposer, constructs it as follows. He makes $BO \times BH$ the given rectangle as above, and on OH diameter describes a circle; then divides BH harmonically in K, i. e. so that $BO : OH :: OK : KH$, and it follows from one or two of the theorems annexed to his Dissertation on the Geometrical Analysis of the antients, that O will be the center of the circle described in any triangle, whose base is any chord of the circle passing through the vertex B. To determine then the position of this base or chord of the circle, he erects $KL \perp$ to BH, and makes the $\angle LKC =$ the given semi-difference of the angles at the base, and CKA will be the base. For from the theorems it follows that the $\angle CKM$ is bisected by LK and \therefore it must be that the $\angle MKC = BAC - BCA$. Now by I. 32. $MKC = BMK$ or BCK , but $BMK = BAK$ or BAC , $\therefore MKC = BAC - BCA$.

Mr. Lawson proposes shortly to publish a considerable variety of demonstrations of the theorems and problems above referred to.

We were favoured with constructions to this question by Mr. George Sander-son, Mr. John Hampshire, Mr. Joshua Merrit, Archimedes, Caput Mor- tuum, Mr. Ralph Taylor, Cleonicus, Rusticus, Le Gos, William Francis, and others.

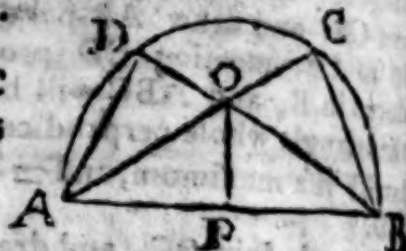
NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

[94.] QUESTION I. By Juvenile.

WHAT number is that which being any how divided, the square of one part + $\frac{20}{5}$ of the other part, shall always be a square number?

[95.] QUESTION II. By Mr. George Sander-son.

GIVEN two chords of a circle AD = 20, BC = 30, and the perpendicular OP = 14 inches; required the diameter AB, without Algebra.



[96.] QUESTION III. By D.

THE latitude, time per clock of the sun or stars coming on any azimuth and on its opposite azimuth, and when it returned to its first azimuth, being given to find the rate of the clocks going, the absolute time when upon either azimuth, and consequently how much the clock was too slow or too fast when upon either azimuth.

We omitted, by mistake, in our last, to acknowledge the receipt of elegant answers to all the questions from Mr. Ralph Taylor, of Oldham, near Manchester and to the first and second from $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\gamma\epsilon\theta\mu\alpha\sigma$, of Bristol.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Remarks on the Convict Act,

(With a perspective View of the Justitia Hulk, and of the Convicts at Work in the Ballast Lighters, and in Woolwich Warren;

Drawn from the Top of the Butt below Woolwich.)

DESCRIPTION of the ENGRAVING.

IN the front, the convicts are at work making a wharf to land their ballast upon; some bring it out of the lighters in baskets, others are wheeling it in barrows, screening it, &c.

1. The machine used in references in driving the piles to make the wharf.

2. The manner of getting up the ballast on board the lighters, with a windlass, &c.

3. The scoop just let down, and a person making it fast with a rope.

4. The scoop drawn almost up, full.

5. The Justitia.

6. The Taylors; two Hulks, on board of which are upwards of 300 convicts sentenced to this labour for different terms of years, according to their crimes.

MANY observations have been already made on the late Convict Act, as it is styled. That an a-

mendment of the penal laws was necessary, appeared by several letters sent to us from a valuable correspondent at Exeter, and inserted in our Magazine in the years 1766, 1768, and 1769. The unhappy rupture with America, forced the legislature to attend to this amendment, sooner it is probable than otherwise would have been the case. The substance of the Act which passed for this purpose the last session of parliament, with the several arguments for and against it, will be found in our Magazine for last year. Very little more need be added to the remarks of our correspondent.

All are agreed that the design of punishments is the reformation of the offenders, or by making them an example, to deter others, and restrain them from the like practices. All agree, that our penal laws, which inflicted death on the highwayman, footpad, and sheep and horse-stealer, and

even for smaller crimes were too severe; and experience hath proved, that as hanging left no room for the sufferers reformation, so few, if any, of those classes took warning, or were deterred by their unhappy fate. The general sense of the nation at last was for making such offenders, *living, visible examples*, as had long been the case in other states. The Danes have a proverb, "that a dead man is good for nothing" and they judged that it was more advisable to reap some benefit from malefactors, than to deprive them of life. They and other nations therefore employed them on the fortifications, in making and repairing high ways; and in cleansing the harbours, docks and streets; thus scores of lives were saved every year, (which were destroyed in England) and rendered useful to society.

When our legislature began to copy this example, many mouths and pens were employed against such a step; and some, we suppose, were animated, and opposed the intended alteration of punishment, and the plan of exposing the criminals to public view, in the ballast lighters and other servile offices, from their innate love to liberty, and their abhorrence of even the appearance of oppression and slavery, in our boasted land of freedom. At length the act passed, and we think it to be in many respects a good one, not far from being perfect; and it is also capable of being abused.

We see no reason why all the convicts should be sentenced to work on the river in procuring gravel, or condemned to hard labour in the neighbourhood of the Thames. It is right to expose them to public view, and it may be hoped that the nature and severity of the punishment will have a great effect upon their manners—discourage them to make penitent reflections on their past conduct—and tend to re-educate and render them useful members of society. But why should not the gravel these convicts raise from the bed of the river, be sold for ballast to the shipping, and turned to some account for the nation? And why may not some of them be sentenced to hard labour in mending the highways—in

clearing wood, heath, and furze lands for tillage? in making navigable canals, &c. &c.

At present several indeed are usefully employed in making a wharf in Woolwich Warren; but it appears by the number of persons tried every session at the Old Bailey, since the Convict Act was enforced, that there are many who are not deterred by this mode of punishment. Whether there are better beds, better provisions, and better accommodations on board the general receptacle of the convicts at night, "the *Justitia Hulk*," for those who have interest to procure, or friends and money to purchase them: or whether money and interest will not procure some to be placed on the *sick list*, and to be excused from services, to which the poor and friendless will be driven, hath been both asserted and denied.

To prevent such partiality and abuse; as the East India company's servants abroad were restrained by an act from taking presents of any kind whatever, so let the chief governor and overseers of the convicts be restrained under suitable penalties, if detected. At a late return which was made in the court of King's-Bench of the state of the convicts on the river, it is said that Lord Mansfield strongly recommended that they should not be permitted to have the smallest intercourse with their friends, or be suffered to get any kind of spirits—probably he had reasons for his admonition, and as from this return, it appeared that above 40 of the criminals had died within the last nine months, and there are at present a number lying sick, it is plain that there is some defect in the police on board the Hulks, or that they are too thick stowed, and that some ought to be put to the other services which have been before mentioned; and let the quiet, the obedient and diligent, after a proper season, be objects of favour, and have their liberty granted to them—when it is to be hoped they will prove that the sparing of their lives, and their probationary punishment, were not in vain, but salutary to the making them useful members of society.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XCII.

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Our traveller visited Italy with very different views from most other persons. He went to examine its minerals, and therefore the object of the letters before us is in general new. He was bent on improving science for the scholar and miner. In this view he examined the mines and smelting-places in Sweden; and travelled from the year 1768 to 1773, through Germany, Holland, Switzerland, France, England, Bohemia, Hungary, and Italy, in order to enlarge and rectify his ideas, and to gather that various instruction, from the learned and the unlearned, from philosophers, chemists, miners, and smelters, which the improved culture of those countries offers to the observer.

He made at several times a long stay in Germany, the best as well as the most ancient school in Europe for miners and metallurgists. The old rich mines of the Hartzforest, with its furnaces, seemed to him remarkably instructive in their nature, and in the wise economy by which they are conducted and regulated; and, indeed, there are but few mines, which, on that account, will bear a comparison with them.

The lovers of natural history will peruse with great pleasure these letters.

Rome, according to our author, is on several accounts the best place for a mineralogist. They cannot dig in the adjacent vineyards through the rubbish and ruins of ancient palaces, which to the height of fifteen feet cover the pavings of Old Rome (see Madame Du Bocage's *Lettres sur l'Italie*) without meeting with rich provisions of the finest antique marbles, porphyry, and basalt, which the proprietors of the ground sell by the pound. Even the streets are in many places and especially before St. Peter's church, paved with serpentine, antique porphyry, and antique marbles. So are the floors of the churches and palaces. I will now, says he, speak to you only of the *pietra cubica* in the palace Borghese. It consists of several slabs or tables of a white antique marble which are said to have been cut from a cornice-block belonging to an old building. These tables are about four palmi Roman in length, one palm in breadth, and two inches thick. One of these pieces is designed to be shewn to strangers; the others are set up as side-boards. This table, being put with the larger end on the ground and shaking it, gives on both sides an alternating belly, but

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The stone and marble cutters at Rome imitate in marble, fruit, eggs, and such things, which are to be had *al Corso*. They give, by maceration and coloured acids, to the white marble, a red, yellow, blue, and green colour, which penetrates and soaks pretty deep into its substance.

In the same street are sold imitations of camoes, cut in thick sea-shells. The ground is commonly blue or reddish; the relieve white. Fine impressions in red sulphur sell for five bajocchi apiece.

The old Mosaic works, imitating nature by a composition of square stones, are done at Rome in a high degree of perfection; they at present commonly employ only artificial ones, which for the most part are manufactured at Venice, in a variety of about a thousand colours. These frittas or artificial stones are cut with a diamond, and then with a convenient iron hammer broken into cubes; which, according to their bigness and colour, are separated in different chests and drawers, and kept for use. The fixing and composing them is the same as in the before-mentioned genuine Mosaic work. I have seen a Mosaic Portrait of the present Emperor, which highly resembling him; and a great many artists are employed to decorate St. Peter's with such immortal undecaying pictures. They have improved the art of the ancients, and attempted coloured basso relievo.

In the villa Adriani at Tivoli, near Frascati, and in other places, have been found the most ancient monuments of that kind. I observed in them blue frittas, which proved to be that the ancients knew the use of cobalt in the preparation of smalt *. The finest fritta, resembling sealing-wax, is but a modern discovery, whose composition was an art of a certain Mr. Matthioli at Rome. Though they imitate it, they do not arrive at the same brightness of colour.

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There is no pavement at the sides of their streets, for the convenience of foot passengers; but, for their safety, posts of stone are fixed at proper distances, projecting from the wall, so as to secure them from carts and coaches.

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the shew is very fine. The booths erected for coffee-houses, &c. have concerts of vocal and instrumental music of the middling sort; some have plays and pantomime entertainments; many coaches, filled with the best company, are driving about, and a large concourse of people on foot, are taking their walks under the awnings of the shops, and amusing themselves with a sight of the furniture within. This fair continues for several weeks, and the Sundays themselves are not excepted after twelve o'clock at noon.

XCV. *The Goat's Beard, a Fable.* 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

This fable is the production of the present poet laureat, formed from one of Phædrus.

When the she-goats had by their intreaties obtained of Jupiter the privilege of having beards as well as the males, the he-goats grew angry, and complained that he had degraded their dignity by admitting the females to equal honours with themselves. To which the God replied, "that if they would take care to preserve the real and essential advantages which their sex gave them over the other, they would have no reason to be dissatisfied with letting them participate in what was merely ornamental."

The Goats, having on account of their quarrels been summoned to appear before Jupiter, the god addresses them as follows:

Approach; (he cry'd) your idle strife
Has rais'd a thought; I'll give it life.
For know, ye goats, my high behests
Shall not be thrown away on beasts.
When sexes plead, the cause is common;
Be goats no more, but man and woman.

Both sexes have good instructions given to them, but we fear they will be to little purpose. Our poet is too diffuse, but the poem hath merit; it thus concludes,

One little hint, before we close
This tedious soporifick dose,
One little hint we chuse to give,
That nuptial harmony may live,
As husbands, tho' on small pretence,
Are wond'rous jealous of their sense,
Perhaps 'twere prudent to conceal
The great accomplishments you feel.
Then screen what pains the naked eye
With that thin gauze call'd modesty;
At least with diffidence maintain
The triumphs you are sure to gain.
Arm'd with this caution, justly claim
Your genuine share of power and fame;
Be every thing your conscious merit
Inspires, and with becoming spirit
Expand each passion of the heart,
Each talent nature gives exert;
Be wise, be learn'd, be brave, nay fear'd—
But keep your sex, and hide the beard.

XCVI. *The Asses Ears, a Fable.* 6d. Riley.

A satirical attack on the author of the Goat's Beard, who is thus described,

And now from eight old Latin lines,
Where some small spark of genius shines,
To wire-draw many sheets art able,
Then call the monstrous work a fable.

Among other candidates for the ass's ear, it introduced *pinxponer Johnson*,

Next shaggy Bruin to be heard,
With less uncouth, his suit prefer'd:
What tho' his form could boast no grace,
No gentle smiles adorn'd his face,
His mental graces all must own,
To all, his polish'd sense was known;
Gay had in verse proclaim'd of yore,
How well his hands could grasp the oar,
Contract with cautious care his sail,
Or spread his canvas to the gale,
Since which with venturous bark he had
try'd

New shores and climates far and wide;
Had dar'd the rage of winds and seas,
Eager to view the *Hebrides*,
From whence he knew full well to write,
Of *Offian* and the *second fight*.

The crowd at first with clamorous breath,
Cried Bruin well deserv'd the wreath,
When Envy with malignant tongue,
Of other writings instant sung,
Where sense and genius had been sound;
Soon went this sentence harsh around:

Though for your voyage the envied meed,
Might to your brows have been decreed,
And well your tracts of politics,
Might on your head the trophy fix,
Yet as some things which once you writ
Are stigmatiz'd with sense and wit,
We deem you for the place unfit.

XCVII. *The Fingal of Offian, an ancient epic Poem, in six Books. Translated from the original Gallie Language by Mr. James Macpherson, and now rendered into Heroic Verse. By Ewen Cameron.* 1s. Roblin.

Mr. Cameron is but a poor rhymester; his translation of Macpherson's *Fingal* may however for merit be classed with Macpherson's celebrated version of Homer, and probably will share the same fate.

XCVIII. *The Economy of Beauty, is a Series of Fables; addressed to the Ladies.* 10s. 6d. Walter.

This writer's design is laudable, to engage the fair sex, those especially in high life, to improve their manners and minds, instead of painting their faces and regarding only external beauty. If the fables had been more in number, and rendered more concise, and also cheaper, they would have met with a more favourable reception, and have been more useful.

XCIX. *A Sequel to the Apology on resigning the Vicarage of Catterick, Yorkshire. By Theophilus Lindsey, M. A.* 5s. Johnson.

Mr. Lindsey in the present performance largely discusses the questions concerning the nature and person of Christ, and what is the worship due to him. Concerning the first proposition

1777.

proclaims the Saviour to be a mere man, but a prophet of God, that he first began to teach, when born of the Virgin Mary, and is no proper object of religious worship.

C. *Letters on Materialism and Hartley's Theory of the human Mind, addressed to Dr. Priestly, F. R. S.* 3s. Robinson.

This letter writer is a considerable opponent, and his arguments merit the cool attention of Dr. Priestly—But we think that gentleman hath met with too severe treatment from several quarters, in being represented to the public as an advocate for materialism—as maintaining that all must end with death—and that the same end, utter annihilation, will be the ultimate fate of the virtuous and vicious; when none can speak more decisively of his firm belief of a resurrection from the dead, and of a future, everlasting existence.

CI. *Metallurgic Chymistry, being a System of Mineralogy in general, and of all the Arts arising from this Science. To the great Improvement of Manufactures, and the most capital Branches of Trade and Commerce. Theoretical and Practical. In two Parts. Translated from the original German of C. E. Gellert, by J. S. with Plates.* 6s. Becket.

The system and work of an eminent chymist, but the Translator was unequal to his service, being deficient both in a proper knowledge of the English language, and of chymistry.

CII. *Elements of Conchology; or, an Introduction to the Knowledge of Shells.* By Emanuel Mendez da Costa. 7s. 6d. White.

A valuable performance; containing the knowledge of all that has been hitherto published on this branch of natural history, with great additions and improvements by our author. But still much remains, for the vast number of species hitherto discovered, and the numerous collections made, exhibit only the shells or habitations, the animals themselves being scarcely known or described. Of the shells we daily discover, few are fished up living; the greater number are found on shores dead and empty. Accurate descriptions of animals, whose parts are not easily seen or obvious, and anatomical researches, are not in the capacity of every one to make; and are the particular parts and their respective functions so easily cognizable to any, but require assiduous, and philosophical enquiry.

CIII. *Considerations on the Laws relating to the Office of a Coroner, and on the Practice of Coroners, in taking Inquisitions super vium corporis, &c.* 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

These considerations are reasonable and sound, and highly deserve the attention of the legislature.

CIV. *Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn, between the Years 1765 and 1776: with a large Discourse, on Christ's driving the Merchants out of the Temple; in which the Nature and End of that famous Transaction is explained.* By Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. 5s. Cadell.

Good compositions—and the matter ingenious and practical. The Bishop considers Christ's driving the buyers and sellers out of the Temple, as a prophetic scene, and by the representative action of driving this profane company out of the temple, to shew that he was come to break down that partition wall which separated the Gentile and the Jewish worshippers, to vindicate the despised heathen from the insults offered to them, and to lay open the means of salvation to all people. He began to cast out them that sold therein, and them that bought, saying to them, It is written, my house shall be called a house of prayer for all the Gentiles. The action, we see, is used as expressive of his design; and his design is clearly ascertained, by applying to himself the express words of Isaiah. The whole is, then, a prophetic information, by way of action, of the genius of Christianity, which was to extend its benefits even to the Gentiles.

I have before acknowledged, says the bishop, that a secondary purpose of this transaction might be, to give the Jews to understand, how culpable they had been in permitting even a lawful traffic to be carried on in any part of their temple. For it was usual with Jesus to accomplish several ends by the same act, and even to lay the greatest apparent stress on that end, which was not first in his intention: of which some examples may hereafter be given. But the primary design of this act (and but for the sake of which it would not have been undertaken) I suppose, was, to point out the diffusive nature and influence of his spiritual kingdom.

CV. *Sermons by Hugh Blair, D. D.* 5s. Cadell.

Judicious, and on interesting subjects—worthy of the professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in Edinburgh university.

FAST SERMONS, To be added to our former list, p. 181, which make 31 published on that Occasion.

CVI. *A Sermon at Wakefield, by William Turner.* 6d.

CVII. *Judgement begun in the House of God, to be finished on its Enemies. Preached in Duke Street Chapel, Westminster, by G. Marriot.* 1s. Flexney.

Good discourses.

CVIII. *A Sermon preached at Aberdeen, by G. Campbell, D. D.* 1s. Cadell.

Many pages about the American differences, and yet the preacher says he is "far from considering himself as a proper judge in so nice a question."

CIX. *National Prosperity and National Religion*

Religion inseparably connected. By C. D. Cost-
lagon, M. A. 8vo. 1s. Oliver.

Serious.

CX. *Government not originally proceeding from human Agency, but Divine Institution, shown in a Sermon preached at Otery St. Mary, Devon, Dec. 13, 1776, by John Coleidge.* 1s. Rivington.

CXI. *The Scripture Precept of Subjection to civil Government, stated and enforced—at Nottingham, by Thomas Prentice.* 6d. Bousley, &c.

CXII. *Subjection to the higher Powers. A Sermon by S. John Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople, near 1400 Years ago, explaining that celebrated Passage upon Government, Rom. xiii. 1—11. Translated from the Greek, and preached to a Country Congregation, by Ed. Lewis, M. A.* 1s. Rivington.

Injudicious and weak attempts, to promote the slavish doctrine of passive obedience. Had the preachers lived under Henry VIII. who was a patriot king in the estimation of Mr. Lewis, they would have been otherwise minded.

CXIII. *The Prevalence of Religion and Virtue in a State, the only Assurance of national Prosperity.* By the Rev. T. Steevens, D. D. Vicar of Beenhaw, Berks. 1s. Crowder.

According to this Reverend Doctor, the inhabitants of Great Britain are very irreligious, and the Americans are very rebellious, and the almost certain consequence is ruin to both countries.

CXIV. *Reflections on Gaming, Annuities, and usurious Contracts.* 1s. Davies.

A reasonable and judicious pamphlet, in which the author sets forth in a just light the pernicious consequences of gaming, the futility of our present penal statutes against that growing vice, and the iniquity of trafficking in the usual method of annuities for life. We wish the following hint may be duly regarded.

‘It has been said that a great personage, whose illustrious example in itself should have a diffusive weight, has expressed a desire that some immediate step should be taken for the prevention of the growing evils which have been the subject of this little essay; if this be true, it is to be hoped that either some remedy will be attempted, or that a change of manners among the great may render it unnecessary. Since we hazard so much by the influence of the crown, it is not fair that it should be made up to us by the influence of the royal character.’

CXV. *The Englishman's Fortnight in Paris; or the Art of ruining himself there in a few Days.* By an Observer. 2s. Durham.

A proper companion for our modern travellers; though we believe some things are too much exaggerated in this account.

CXVI. *The Candor and Good-nature of Englishmen exemplified, in their deliberate,*

cautious, and charitable way of characterizing the Customs, Manners, Constitution, and Religion of neighbouring Nations, of which their own Authors are every where prodigal as Pouchers, &c. By Thomas O'Brien M. A. Madox. 3s. Bew.

The illiberal production of an Irish Papist, probably a priest; designed to traduce English Protestants, and to exalt his holiness the pope, and “that spotless though fruitful virgin, the church of Rome,” as he styles her.

CXVII. *Genuine Memoirs of the Countess du Barré, Mistress to Louis XV. containing the secret and political History of the French Court, to the Death of that Monarch. Translated from the French.* 2 vols. 5s. Stevens. Chiefly collected from the Newspapers.

PUBLICATIONS THIS MONTH, Besides those that have been reviewed.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS and POLITICAL.

OBSERVATIONS on Mr. Wesley's Second Calm Address; and on other Writings upon the American Question; with Thoughts on Toleration; and how far the Conscience of the Subject is concerned in a War; Remarks on Constitutions in general, and that of England in particular; on the Nature of Colonial Government; and a Recommendation of a Plan of Peace. 1s.

A Letter from Edmund Burke, Esq. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of Bristol, to John Farr, and John Harris, Esqrs. Sheriffs of that City, on the Affairs of America. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

BIOGRAPHY.

Biographia Literaria; or, a Biographical History of Literature: Containing the Lives of the English, Scottish, and Irish Authors, from the Dawn of Letters in these Kingdoms to the present Time. Chronologically and classically arranged. From the Beginning of the Fifth, to the End of the Sixteenth Century. By John Berkenhout, M. D. 18s. Doddsley.

HISTORY AND VOYAGES.

An Account of a Voyage towards the South Pole, and round the World. Performed in his Majesty's Ships, the *Resolution* and *Adventure*, in the Years 1771, 1773, 1774, and 1775. Written by James Cook, Commander of the *Resolution*. In which is included, Captain Furneaux's Narrative of his Proceedings in the *Adventure* during the Separation of the Ships. 2 Vols. 2l. 12s. 6d. Cadell.

The History of America. Vols I. and II. By William Robertson, D. D. Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and Historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland. 2l. 18s. Cadell.

MEDICAL.

An Appendix to the second Edition of Mr. White's Treatise on the Management of Pregnant and Lying-in Women. 1s. 6d. Dilly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State of the Prisons in England and Wales; with preliminary Observations, and an Account of some Foreign Prisons. By John Howard, Esq. 1s. Cadell.

Essays on various Subjects principally intended for young Ladies. By Miss H. More. 1s. Wilkie.

A Course of Lectures on Oratory and Criticism. By Joseph Priestley, LL, D.F.R.S. 10s. 6d. Johnson.

Caspius's Letters: Containing, Observations on a variety of Subjects, Literary, Moral, and Religious. Written by a Gentleman who resided some Time in Philadelphia. To which is added, the Life and Character of Wm. Penn, Esq; original Proprietor of Pennsylvania, 2 Vols. 5s. Dilly.

Letters on the Beauties of Hagley, Nevill, and the Leafowes: With Critical Remarks and Observations on the Modern Taste in Gardening. By Joseph Steely, Esq; 2 Vols. 5s. Baldwin.

A Treatise on the Forcing of early Fruits, and the Management of Hot Walls. By William Wilson, 2s. Robinson.

A Panegyric Essay; or, a few serious Arguments, proving that the present Times, of all Times that ever were, the most

Heroic, Wise, and Virtuous: With some Encomiums on a late "Apology for the Life and Writings of David Hume," Esq; 1s. Bew.

A Letter to the Duchess of Devonshire. 1s. Walker.

A Letter to a celebrated young Nobleman on his late Nuptials. 1s. Bew.

POETRY.

The Manners of Paphos; or, Triumph of Love. By J. Caulfield, Esq. 2s. Dilly.

Six Odes presented to Mrs. Catherine Macaulay, on her Birth-Day, and read to a polite Audience, April the Second, at Alfred House, Bath, to congratulate that Lady on the happy Occasion. 1s. 6d. Dilly.

The Gamblers, Canto II. With the Characters of Robert Yahoo, Count Dennis, Mezentius and Clodius. 1s. 6d. Hooper.

Ranelagh. A Poem. 1s. Almon.

RELIGIOUS.

A Series of Letters addressed to Soame Jenyns, Esq. on occasion of his View of the internal Evidence of Christianity. By A. Maclaine, D.D. 3s. Bathurst.

A full Answer to a late View of the internal Evidence of the Christian Religion. In a Dialogue between a rational Christian and his Friend. 1s. Bew.

The Christian History: Being a new Arrangement and Version of all the Gospel Facts: With ten Dissertations. By William Williams, Esq. late of St. John's College, Cambridge. 3s. Cadell.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

A LITTLE WISH.

GRANT me, Gods, a little seat,
A Modern built, and furnish'd neat;
And stand on rising ground,
With a prospect all around;
All the mansion Quiet-hill;
And the mount a little rill.
And meand'ring gently flow
Through the verdant vale below,
And a little garden to it,
And a little wall'd, and stock'd with fruit;
And a little bow'r therein,
Of pleasing ever-green;
And a little shady grove,
For study, or for love.
And some little trees that bear
Cherry, plum, and pear;
And the apricot and peach,
Within my reach;
And each fragrant flower that grows
Sweet flower for the nose,
And the rose in all its pride,
And the rose for blooming bride;
And in richest show,
For gay far Bath knight bean.

Let us now go in a-door,
And see what to ask for more.
Grant, ye pow'rs, a little wine,
For the welcome guest to dine;
And a stock of mild and stale,
Honest neighbours to regale;
And April strong and mellow,
Tubes and weeds for hearty fellow;
These in Cestrian moulds compest,
That of Borcas very best;
Cordials too in cupboards be,
Rum, arrack, and ratifa;
Now and then a little cup
Serves to keep the spirits up.
As a sportsman, give me horses,
Some for chaise, and some for courser,
And a pack or two of hounds,
To drive Reynard o'er the downs.
Grant for these a fit estate,
Not too little, nor too great;
But if ask again I shall
Ask for what is more than all;
Give a little pretty spouse,
To ease life, and grace my house;
Let her have complexion fair,
Sparkling eyes, and auburn hair,

Skia

Skin as white as neck of swan,
Smooth as down that grows thereon;
Smiling looks and ruby lips,
Waist that's taper to her hips;
And fine arms that easy fall,
Softest hands, and fingers small;
Skill'd to touch the warbling strings,
When her lays or mine she sings;
Let her cheerful, pleasant be,
To my friends as well as me,
And with wit and beauty's charms,
Glad my heart and bless my arms;
Be the produce of our joys,
Little girls and little boys.

O! the sweets of such a life!
To be blest with such a wife!
Grant but these, may I be poor,
When I ask a little more.

SOCIUS.

An Address to the VIOLET.

CCHILD of the Spring, thou sapphire flow'r,
Fair prophetess of genial days,
Thou ornament of ev'ry bow'r,
Homage to thee each shepherd pays.
Behold the summit of yon hill,
No longer white with snow;
The rains in gentle show'rs distil,
The bubbling fountains flow.
Ah! scorn beneath thy leafy bed,
To hide thy vernal bloom:
Come forth, thy fragrant odour shed,
Dispel the wintry gloom.
Nor sullen wait for sparkling dew
To grace the summer's morn,
Be first among the blooming few,
That early Spring adorn.

E. S. L.

S U M M E R.

NOW Summer succeeds the gay Spring,
And Phœbus more bright doth appear;
With songs too the vallies now ring,
For Summer's the pride of the year!
Hark! the hay-makers, how they rejoice!
How jocund they spread the new hay!
Each pleas'd with an audible voice
To repeat the delights of the day.
The dairy smells charming and sweet,
And the milk-maid is blooming and gay;
Who oft simple Roger will treat
With her innocent curds and her whey.
The vig'rous youths too repair
To the stream for refreshment and ease;
And valiantly venturing there,
How much it contributes to please.
But see! how the heavens appear!
Black clouds overshadow the plain;
Loud thunder and lightning's near,
Attended with violent rain.

The swains, struck with wonder and dread,
In haste to the village retire;
Each trembling reclineth his head,
To avoid the swift flashes of fire.
Ye youths then this maxim pursue,
Make religion your supreme regard;
Then whatever evils ensue,
The Almighty will still be your guard.
His arm will protect and defend,
Will shield you as years shall revolve;
He'll watch o'er you with care to the end,
When nature itself shall dissolve.

Winflow:

J. W.

P R O L O G U E

To the new Comedy of *KNOW YOUR OWN MIND.*

Written by Arthur Murphy, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. Lewis.

THRO' the wide tracts of life, in
ev'ry trade,
What numbers toil with faculties decay'd!
Worn out, yet eager, in the race they run,
And never learn, when proper to have done.
What need of proofs? Ev'ner authors do
the same,
And rather than desist, decline in fame;
Like gamesters, thrive at first, then bolder
grow,
And hazard all upon one desp'rate throw.
So thinks our bard: his play with doubt
and fears
Long has he kept conceal'd, above nine years;
And now he comes—'tis the plain simple
truth,
This night to answer for his sins of youth.
The piece, you'll say, should now per-
fection bear;
But who can reach it after all his care?
He paints no monsters for ill judg'd applause.
Life he has view'd, and from that source he
draws.
Here are no fools, the drama's standing jest
And Welchmen now, North Britons too
may rest.
Hibernia's sons shall here excite no wonder
Nor shall St. Patrick blush to hear them
blunder.
By other arts he strives your taste to hit,
Some plot, some character—he hopes for
wit.
And should this effort please you like the
past,
Ye brother bards! forgive him;—'tis his lot
Lest are the friends who lent their aid be-
fore;
Roscius retires, and Barry is no more.
Harmonious Barry!—oft have you sem'd
As on this spot the tuneful swan expir'd.
'Twas then but fancy'd woe; now, ev'ry
muse
In sorrow fix'd with tears his urn bedews.

The widow'd fair, who watch'd his lan-
guid bed, [is fled,
Sill pines in grief:—e'en Woodward too
Nor can Thalia raise her favourite's head.
For these our author lov'd the tale to weave;
He feels their loss, and now he takes his
leave;
Sees new performers in succession spring,
And hopes new poets will expand their
wing.

Beneath your smile his leaf of laurel grew;
Gladly he'd keep it, for 'twas given by you.
But if too weak his art, if wild his aim,
On favours past he builds no idle claim.
To you once more he boldly dares to trust;
Hear, and pronounce:—he knows you will
be just.

EPILOGUE

Written by David Garrick, Esq.

Spoken by Mrs. Mattocks.

If after tragedy 'tis made a rule
To jest no more,—I'll be no titt'ring fool
To jog you with a joke in tragic dore,
Nor shake the dew-drops from the weeping
rose.

Prudes of each sex affirm, and who de-
nies? [lies:
That in each tear a whim'ring Cupid
To such wife formal folks my answer's
simple;

A thousand Cupids revel in a dimple!
From their soft nests with laughter out they
rush, [bush:

Puck'd on your heads like small birds in a
Bosom restless in each smile appears;

Are you for dimples, ladies, or for tears?

Dare they with comedy our mirth abridge?

Let us stand up for giggling privilege;

Affect our rights, that laughter is no sin,

From the screw'd simper to the broad-fac'd
grim.

So much for self;—now turn we to our
poet; [who know it?

"Know your own mind!"—Are any here

To know one's mind is a hard task indeed,

And harder still for us by all agreed;

Cats, balls, beaux, feathers—round the
eddy whirling,

Change ev'ry moment—while the hair is
curling. [I find

The Greeks say—"know thyself"—I'm sure

I know myself, that I don't know my mind.

Know you your minds, wise men?—

come, let us try;

I have a worthy cit there in my eye.

[looking up.

Tho' he to sneer at us takes much delight,

He cannot fix where he shall go to-night;

His pleasure and his peace are now at strife,

He loses his bottle, and he fears his wife.

He quits this house, not knowing what to
do; [two,

The Shakespeare's Head first gives a pull or

with a shuffling struggle he gets thro',

May 1777.

Darts across Russell-street; then with new
charms

The firen luxury his bosom warms,
And draws him in the vortex of the Bed-
ford arms.

Happy this night—but when comes wife and
sorrow? [morrow!"

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-
I see some laughers here; pray which of
you

Know your own minds? In all this house
but few; [bards,

Wits never know their minds; our minor
Changing from bad to worse, now spin cha-
rardes;

O'er law and physic we will draw a curtain;
There nothing but uncertainty is certain;

Grave looks, wigs, coats—the doctors now
relinquish 'em; [guish 'em.

They're right—from undertakers to distin-

The courtiers, do 'em justice, never doubt

Whether 'tis better to be in or out;

Some patriots, too, know their own mind
and plan:

They're firmly fix'd—to get in when they can;
Gamesters don't waver; they all hazards run;

For some must cheat, and more must be un-
done. [ne'er reveal 'em;

Great statesmen know their minds, but

We never know their secrets till we feel
'em.

Grant me a favour, critics, don't say nay;

Be of one mind with me and like this play;

Thence will two wonders rise; wits will be

kind— [mind!

Nay more—behold, a woman knows her

PROLOGUE

To the new Farce of ALL THE WORLD'S A
STAGE.

Spoken by Mr. King.

PRAY let me see, if what France says be
true,

That smiling faces in this land are few:

I'll tell you how they mark you to a tittle;

They say, you think too much, and talk too

little; [prate,

While you with scorn, cry out against their

And swear, with heels so light, their heads

want weight.

Be but some clouds of politics blown o'er,

England would shew its laughing face once

more.

For this good end, our bard throws in his

mite, [night.

And hopes to steal you from your cares to

Now for our title—All the World's a

Stage.

The lively French, of ev'ry rank and age,

In acting scenes employ their laughing hours,

And life's rough path make gay by strewing

flowers. [ifle,

Let but the fashion spread throughout our

And what makes Frenchmen grin, will

make you smile.

The drama would, like alkalis, protect you,
From those four humours, which so much
affect you;

Sweeten your blood, with its swift current
mix,

And cure the cradities of politics.

Our farce exhibits such a scene as this—

And low are our *personæ dramatis*.

The various servants at a country seat,

As actors, furnish out the curious treat.

In Alexander, will the butler rave,

And nought can Clytus, the fat coachman,
save

From Philip's son—you'll see the hero soon,
Dealing death round him, with a silver
spoon.

The cook, Roxana, glowing with desire,

Burns as she bastes—her bosom all on fire!

The groom and footmen act their parts so
well

No longer Tom and Dick, they hear no bell!

The butler mad—all's in confusion hurl'd,

He can't obey, for he commands the world!

His victories alone possess his brain——

So master bawls, and mistress scolds in vain.

Critics—indulge these heroes in their fancies;

Nor, by your frowns, restore them to their
senses.

The POET and WIT.

An Epigram.

A Poet thus a sprightly Wit address'd,
"I think old Homer's works are still
the best.

In lofty verse the Grecian poet sings,—

The fall of kingdoms, and the acts of kings;

And Pope, the more to dignify his verse,

Doth ev'ry deed in English strains rehearse,

The Trojan's ruin, and the Grecian's spoils,

Achilles' fury, and Ulysses' toils,

And how the Greeks, by wise Ulysses' aid,

Gain'd Helena, and Troy in ashes laid;

What martial heroes died for her in fight,

And sunk to regions of eternal night.

Such valiant conquests did the Grecians gain,

That Homer's praise will last while verse shall
reign:

The moderns now are hardly worth our care,

And not so brave nor wise as ancients were."

The Wit enrag'd, with horrid fury swore,

The Greeks were fools to fight for such a
w——e.

A. M.

*On Voltaire and the French Translation of
Shakespeare.*

VOLTAIRE of God and man long made
a scoff, [laugh;

But * Montagu on him has turn'd the

He now with jealousy and envy pines,

That Shakespeare in a French translation
shines. [spleen,

Out-done by that great genius, mad with

He dies a wretched martyr to chagrin.

* Mrs.

BELMONT.

O D E for MAY-DAY.

A T length returning May has spread
Her verdant mantle o'er the ground;
While Flora revels in each mead,
With thousand vary'd beauties crown'd.

Lo! earth perceives she gladly pours

Her measures, and the goddess greets,

With chearful smiles, amidst the stores

Which form "a wilderness of sweets."

Boreas and Eurus cease their reign,

Their cutting blasts no longer bring,

That ling'ring in old Winter's train,

Had chill'd the breast of youthful Spring.

But sweet is Zephyr's breath!—the breeze

Kisses the stream in wanton play;

Or gently whispers through the trees,

The welcome reign of genial May.

In ev'ry grove the feather'd choirs,

Sole, or responsive, chaunt the song

In strains which nature's self inspires,

And echo wishes to prolong.

'Tis Love that bids them stretch their throats,

'Tis Love distends each swelling breast,

And gives fresh vigour to their notes,

In ev'ry trilling strain express'd.

'Tis thine each sorrow to remove,

Sweet month that bid'st the landscape

glow;

For thou can'st fill the soul with love,

And banish heart-corroding woe.

To ev'ry muse for ever dear!

For this the poet tunes the lay;

For this in each revolving year,

He sings the welcome reign of May.

THEOCRITUS.

The MAY-GARLAND.

NOW the milkmaids in gaudy attire,
Beat their heels on the pavement
around,

While the mob stand and gape in the mire,

And wonders at skill so profound!

But the boys of the brush, in derision,

Make a mock of their wonderfull skill,

And, by many an aukward division,

Their pockets with Birminghams fill.

So fares it with folks of the court,

(Great thoughts may from small ones be

stole)

The patriots afford us the sport,

But the ministry pocket the coal.

T O F L O R A.

SWEET Flora, revisit our isle,
Come quickly, and lead up the May!

For, ah! how I suffer the while

Soft Zeph'rus and thou art away!

Now howls the north-wind round my cot,

My cot by the stream's frozen side;

Ah! lest I grow sick of my lot,

Bid the rigorous season subside.

From th' elder-tree melt the pale snow,
 'Tis time she had put forth her green;
 Again bid the rivulet flow,
 And with primroses brighten the scene.
 New-robe the tall king of the grove,
 Bid the birch and the poplar look gay;
 Bid the eglantine form the alcove,
 And dog-roses blush on the spray.

Again bid the hawthorn-tree charm,
 That the bee may replenish her hive!
 That the finch may be shelter'd from harm,
 And her nestlings in safety survive.
 Bid the horn-beam its foliage untwine,
 To harbour the innocent dove;
 Where (safe from the rustic's design)
 She may rear her calm offspring of love.

Bid Zephyr diffuse his soft gale,
 That my sheep on the bare-bells may
 feed;
 Wake the violet that sleeps in the vale,
 With the cowslips which droop on the
 mead.
 Let the furze yield its blossoms of gold,
 Bid the tansy perfume the still glade;
 Let the wild thyme its flow'rets unfold,
 And sweet-briar spring in the shade.

Bid the clover in fragrant yield,
 Bid the mower refurbish his scythe;
 Bid the pea blossoms garnish the field,
 That my Phoebe may gather a tythe,
 Of the fairest that blow on the plain,
 Of the sweetest that spring in the grove,
 To wreath, gentle goddess, thy fane,
 For thou art the mother of love.

*The following are the Stanzas, set to Music
 by Dr. Cook, for the Catch Club Gold
 Medal, which was unanimously adjudged
 to him by the Stewards and Members.*

OCCASIONAL ODE, 1777.

O Come ye fair, while blooming May
 Is deck'd in all the pride of Spring;
 O! come and crown this festive day,
 With smiles that charm us while we sing!
 If beauty smile, no cares annoy,
 Sweet music's pow'rs each bliss improve,
 Beauty's the source of ev'ry joy,
 And music is the food of love!
 O Love! thou parent of delight,
 Whose magic soothes the savage mind,
 By thee, our passions tun'd, unite
 In harmony to bless mankind!

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

*General Washington's Letter to the Congress,
 on the Affair of Trenton. (See General
 Howe's Account thereof in our Magazine for
 Feb. 7.)*

Head Quarters, New-Town, Dec. 26, 1776.

SIR,

Have the pleasure of congratulating you upon the success of an enterprize, which I had formed against a detachment of the enemy lying in Trenton, and was executed yesterday morning. The evening of the 25th I ordered the troops intended for this purpose to parade the back of M'Kenky's Ferry, that they might begin to pass as soon as it grew dark; imagining that we should be able to surround them all over, with the necessary artillery, by twelve o'clock, that we might arrive at Trenton by five o'clock in the morning, the distance being about nine miles; but the quantity of ice made that night, impeded the passage of the boats so much, that it was three o'clock before the artillery could be got over, and near four when the troops took up the line of march. I formed my detachment in two divisions, one to march up the lower or River road, the other by the upper, or Pennington road. As the divisions had nearly the same distance to march, I ordered each of them, immediately upon forcing the out-guards, to push into the town, that they might

charge the enemy before they had time to form. The upper division arrived at the enemy's advanced post exactly at eight o'clock, and in three minutes after I found from the fire in the lower road, that the division had also got up. The out-guards made but a small opposition, though for their numbers they behaved very well, keeping up a constant retreating fire behind houses. We presently saw their main body formed, but from their motions they seemed indetermined how to act; being hard pressed by our troops, who had already got possession of half their artillery, they attempted to file off by a road on their right, leading to Prince-Town, but perceiving their intention, I threw a body of troops in their way, which immediately checked them.

Finding from our disposition that they were surrounded, and must inevitably be cut to pieces if they made any further resistance, they agreed to lay down their arms. The number that submitted in this manner were 23 officers, and 886 men. Col. Rhol, the commanding officer, and seven others, were found wounded in the town. I do not exactly know how many were killed, but I fancy about 20 or 30, as they never made any regular stand. Our loss was very trifling indeed, only four officers, and one or two privates wounded. I find the detachment of the enemy consisted of three regiments of Hessians, Handspatch, Kniphausen, and Rhol, amounting to about 1500 men, and

N n 2

a troop

a troop of British light horse. Immediately upon the beginning of the attack, all those who were not killed, or taken, pushed directly down the road towards Burdenton. These would likewise have fallen into our hands, could my plan immediately have been carried into execution. General Ewing was to have crossed before day at Trenton Ferry, and taken possession of a bridge leading out of town; but the quantity of ice was so great, that though he did every thing in his power to effect it, he could not get over; and finding it impossible to embark his artillery, he was obliged to desist. I am fully confident, that could the troops under general Ewing and Cadwallader have passed the river, I should have been able, with their assistance, to have driven the enemy from all their posts below Trenton; but the number I had with me, being inferior to those below me, and a strong battalion of light infantry being at Prince Town above me, I thought it most prudent to return the same evening with the prisoners and the artillery we had taken. We found no stores of any consequence in the town.

In justice to the officers and men, I must add, that their behaviour on this occasion reflects the highest honour upon them. The difficulty of passing the river in a very severe night, and their march through a violent storm of snow and hail, did not in the least abate their ardour; but when they came to charge, each seemed to vie with the other in pushing forward; and were I to give a preference to any particular corps, I should do injustice to the other. Capt. Baylor, my first aid-de-camp, will have the honour to deliver this to you; and from him you may be made acquainted with many other particulars. His spirited behaviour upon every occasion requires me to recommend him to your particular notice.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Sir, your's, &c. &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

Return of prisoners taken at Trenton the 26th of December, 1776.

Regiment of ANSPACH.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 38 serjeants, 6 drummers, 9 musicians, 9 officers servants, 206 rank and file.

Regiment of KNIPHAUSEN.

1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 25 serjeants, 6 drummers, 6 officer's servants, 258 rank and file.

Regiment of ROHL.

1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 2 surgeons mates, 25 serjeants, 8 drummers, 4 musicians, 9 officer's servants, 244 rank and file.

Regiment of ARTILLERY.

1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 1 officer's servant, 38 rank and file.

Total—1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 12 ensigns, 2 surgeons, 92 serjeants, 20 drummers, 9 musicians, 25 officer's servants, 740 rank and file—918 prisoners.

6 double fortified brass three pounders, with carriages complete.

3 ammunition waggon.

As many muskets, bayonets, cartouch boxes, and swords as there are prisoners.

12 drums, 4 colours.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec

L O N D O N.

FRIDAY, MAY 2.

YESTERDAY a court of common-council was held, at which were present the lord-mayor, aldermen Bull, Oliver, Lewes, Wooldridge, and sheriff Plumbe.

The act of parliament that passed the royal assent by commission on Wednesday, relating to the navigation of the river Thames westward of London bridge was read in court, and a motion being made that the committee for the Thames and canal navigation be empowered to execute the powers given by the said act, to the mayor, aldermen, and commons, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly. The court, in consideration of Sir Fletcher Norton's soliciting the royal assent by commission to be given on Wednesday (instead of yesterday) to the several bills passed by both Houses of parliament, voted the following thanks.

“Resolved that the thanks of this court be given to the right hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt. for his attention to the interest of this city in promoting and forwarding the passing this present session of parliament for the more effectually improving the navigation of the river Thames westward of London bridge, in the city's jurisdiction.”

SATURDAY 3.

Yesterday two inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary Abchurch, made application to Mr. Alderman Wooldridge, at Guildhall, for a warrant against the keeper of an infamous house, agreeable to the particular direction of the act of parliament; a warrant was granted, and Mr. Payne the constable immediately went to execute it; he presently came with the prisoner, a woman so big with child that she was on the eve of delivery with her a pretty young woman, who afterwards turned out, was a nymph of the house. Being closely interrogated by the alderman about her situation, she burst into a flood of tears, and a scene ensued that was extremely affecting: she said that she had lived in many reputable families, which she named, till being debauched by an attorney's clerk, by whom she was with child, she was compelled to leave service and go to her father.

father; but her mother-in-law turning her out of doors, she had no other resource to fly to than seeking that dissolute way of life which she now followed: every person present felt for the unfortunate girl, though nobody so much as herself, for her story was accompanied with the most evident emotions of contrition. The alderman, in very severe terms, reprehended the keeper of the house, for to such characters, he justly observed, girls in general owed their ruin; but as the prisoner's situation made her a very unfit object for a jail, she was permitted to return home, on a promise to discontinue the practice for which she was apprehended. The young woman was sent by a constable to her father, who is a man of reputation; and we trust he will exercise tenderness, and not severity to a girl who appears to be more unfortunate than abandoned.

WEDNESDAY 7.

The Prince of Orange packet, Capt. Story, from Harwich to Helvoetsluis, was taken by the Surprise privateer, Capt. Cunningham, of four guns and ten swivels, within three leagues of the coast of Holland. It was at night; and the privateer coming close along side the packet, thought she made her escape, and asked her if she was coming on board her, for that they should soon be out of each other. The privateer immediately laid her along side, and took her. It is imagined she expected a large quantity of foreign coin on board, as the packet which sailed before the Prince of Orange had to the amount of 10,000*l.* on board. The passengers and crew were civilly treated (among whom was a king's messenger) their property was returned them, and they were landed in Holland. The mate arrived in town on Monday night, who says the packet was a fine new vessel, and that he heard she would be converted into a privateer, she being a remarkable swift sailer.

THURSDAY 15.

On Wednesday came on before Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, at Guildhall, London, an action brought by Daniel W——, a tallow chandler, against Mr. James D——, of the same name, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The circumstances of this case are so peculiar, and furnished so much amusement to the audience, that we cannot withhold from the public an opportunity of making them partakers of the mirth. The fact of cohabitation was fully proved, and even the defendant did not attempt to deny it; but by way of mitigation of damages, endeavoured to set up a collusion between the plaintiff and his wife. It turned out, in the course of the evidence, for the plaintiff, himself, his wife, and the defendant, were in one bed. Mr. Dunning offered an apology for his client by alledging that the

defendant was at the time excessive drunk, so that it was dangerous for him to go home; and in that state, the learned advocate drily contended, it was impossible he could do any mischief to the wife of his client, especially with his clothes on. The defendant, however, threw an appearance widely different over the transaction; for he proved, that he was neither intoxicated nor dressed, but in his original state, when he made a triumvirate in the bed, and that the plaintiff very complaisantly quitted him and the lady, under a pretence of getting some small beer. Besides all this, an acknowledgement of the plaintiff was spoke to by a witness, that if the defendant would prevail upon the wife to come home, he would give him the liberty of his house, and the defendant might visit her as usual, though not quite in that particular manner he had done before. So far for the comic part of the story; the serious exhibited a picture of oppression to the last degree wicked and inhuman; for, not content with depriving the plaintiff of his social enjoyment, the defendant had, in order to possess the lady without interruption, compelled him to leave his house, and had confined him in prison, where he now remains, solely by the contrivance of the defendant. Thus, whilst the unhappy husband is pining in distress, the paramour of his wife exults over his misfortunes in the arms of infidelity. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 400*l.* damages and full costs of suit.

SATURDAY 17.

Yesterday the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, at half past one o'clock, was brought from Newgate to the bar of the Old Bailey, and the usual proclamation for silence being made, the clerk of the arraigns asked him, what he had to say why he should not receive judgement to die according to law? The unhappy man with folded arms, and streaming eyes, then addressed the Recorder in terms so pathetic that many wept. He lamented his fall from the respectable situation which he formerly held in society; he acknowledged with heart-felt contrition the crime for which he had been convicted, and the dangerous tendency of offences of that nature; he said he never ultimately intended to defraud, and therefore begged for a little life, that by his sincere repentance, he might atone for the enormity of his sin; he was not, he said, so much an heathen as to be proof against the fears of death, and especially an untimely one; he had in his vocation done, he hoped, some good, saved some souls, and called many sinners to repentance; in his present situation, in the gloomy mansions of a prison, in a dreadful suspense, loaded with infamy, become the object of scorn, the subject for ballads, despised and triumphed over by the wicked and malicious, how was it possible for him to bring himself to a proper state

state of self examination and prayer? He again intreated that mercy might be shewn him, and prayed the Recorder to recommend him to royal clemency. Here he sunk down, quite overwhelmed with agony.

After some time, the Recorder thus addressed him:

"Dr. William Dodd, you are convicted of the crime of uttering a bond as true, knowing the same to be forged. You have had a very fair and candid trial, and every opportunity of exculpating yourself which the law can give you. You, yourself, have admitted the crime which you have committed; and I am glad to see the contrition and sorrow which you express for the same, which is the best preparation you can make for the dreadful consequence. It would therefore be highly improper for me to enlarge upon the heinousness of the crime which you so fully acknowledge. But one thing I could wish you to void, that is, every attempt to palliate or extenuate a crime of such magnitude. Your education, abilities, rank in life, and above all, your sacred function, are the circumstances that aggravate the matter, and spread the pernicious effects of the bad example among mankind. By no means, therefore, go about to extenuate your crime, but prepare yourself for the awful event. It remains, therefore, only for me to perform the painful task of passing the sentence upon you, which the law has prescribed; that is, that you, Dr. Dodd, are to be taken from the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, where you are to be hanged till you are dead; and so the Lord have mercy upon your soul!"

To which the unfortunate Divine, with uplifted hands and eyes, replied, "amen, for the sake of the Lord Jesus Christ;" then bowed and retired.

Dr. Dodd still continues in his old apartments, not being put into the cells; but one of the turnkeys is ordered to sit up all night in his room.

On Friday Mr. Akerman acquainted Dr. Dodd, he was under the necessity of separating him from his wife, during the night time; and accordingly she, who still continues very ill, after taking an affectionate leave of her husband, was removed to lodgings in the neighbourhood.

FRIDAY 23.

On Friday last arrived in town from Carthagena, Mr. Bell, possessed of a considerable sum of money, which he acquired in the Spanish service as a shipwright. He was taken prisoner in the late war in an English privateer in the West-Indies, on board of which he was carpenter, and carried into a port in Spain, where he was employed in the Spanish service, in which he continued ever since. On his arrival in London, with difficulty and after much enquiry he found his

wife (who had not heard from him since he left England) with his two daughters, women grown, on Saturday last, very busy ironing of linen, they having hitherto taken in washing for a livelihood, at a small house in Oxford Street. They did not at first know him, but on an explanation their joy and surprise were excessive.

On Wednesday some of Sir John Fielding's people apprehended one cook, a convict who broke from the ballast lighters a few weeks ago; he was examined before William Addington, Esq. at the Public-Office in Bow-Street, and committed for re-examination. He said he would rather be hanged than go back.

SATURDAY 24.

A letter from Jamaica, April 4, says, "a Spanish man of war has taken and carried to the Havannah two vessels, a brig and a schooner belonging to this island; which Admiral Gayton being acquainted with, directly dispatched the armed Snow Pilgrim, Capt. Speering, to the above port, to demand the said vessels. On his arrival off the harbour, he was boarded by a Spanish officer, who informed him, he must not enter without leave from the governor; when, after several messages, the Snow was permitted to go in under the Moro Castle, but several soldiers were put on board, and the Pilgrim was ordered not to proceed to sea again without the governor's permission. However, Captain Speering perceiving that it was also intended to detain his vessel, confined the Spanish officer and soldiers, slipped his cable, and stood out to sea, notwithstanding he was fired at from the Moro without effect; a frigate of 40 guns, that lay outside the shipping, on a signal from the Spanish admiral, slipped her cables also, and put to sea after the Pilgrim; and after a pursuit of several hours, she was run hull down, and night coming on, was seen no more of. Capt. Speering arrived at Port Royal last Friday, and the officers and soldiers were all put on board the Antelope. Admiral Gayton has sent an account of the whole proceeding to England."

MONDAY 26.

The following orders are exactly copied from the originals, which were lately sent to the parish clerk in a village in Hertfordshire. His name is Jeremy:

"Mistr. Gemery, mi wief is dede and wantes to bee burid. Digg a graiv for hir and shee shal com tobee burid termorrer at wintre cloke.—You. knwo ware to dige itt bi m othre wief le et bee dip.

"I pulish the barns of marrage between James Soul & Sarah Simmons bouth in this parrick, if any one just cause impenement thes tow persons should not be joined to geather are now to declarit."

MARRIAGES.

MISS Sanderfon, of Nova Scotia, to Mr. Barwell, one of the members of the supreme council of Bengal.—May 2. Sir Edward Williams, bart. to Miss Rily, of St. James's place, eldest daughter and one of the coheirs of the late John Rily, Esq. of Broad-street.—8. Mr. Young, jeweller, in Jermyn-street, to Mrs. Hanby, relict of the late Dr. Hanby, of Dover, in Kent.—12. Sir John Hales, of Lincolnshire, bart. to Miss Ann Scott, only daughter of John Scott, Esq. of Fulham.—18. William Adam, Esq. member of parliament for Gatton, to the Hon. Miss Elconora Elphinstone, second daughter of Lord Elphinstone.—26. George Clavering, of Greenchurch, Esq. (brother to Sir Thomas Clavering) to Miss Elifson, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Elifson, vicar of Bedlington.

DEATHS.

MRS. Cornewall, relict of the late M^r. Velters Cornewall, Esq.; and mother to the lady of Sir George Cornewall, bart.—4. William Lovegrove, Esq.; serjeant of the vestry of his majesty's chapel royal.—5. Thomas Reeves, Bart.—Rose Fuller, Esq. member of parliament for Rye in Suffolk.—12. Richard Harcourt, Esq. of Chestfield street, late member for the county of Essex.—18. The Rev. George Wyndham, M.D. warden of Wadham College, Oxford.—22. The right hon. Heneage Finch, of Aylesford. The title descends to his son lord Guernsey, member of parliament for Maidstone in Kent.—24. The hon. Bathurst, Esq. brother to the lord chancellor, and patentee of the dispensations.—Lady Thomas, relict of the late Sir Edward Thomas, Bart.—Lady Harriot Needham, sister of the late lord Killmurray.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Cambridge, May 16.

On SATURDAY night last, one Oakly, of Stanton by Dale, in Derbyshire, got his supper at the sign of the Red Lion at Stanton, and of the following articles: his first was two quarts of milk, thirty eggs, a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, many loaves, and a quantity of ginger and nutmeg, and an ounce of mustard, all mixed together; his second course consisted of a piece of cheese, and a pound of bread to it; his third was half a pound of bacon, a quart of ale, three halfpenny gingerbread, and a pint of ale; his fourth was a custard of two pounds, an ounce of mustard, some black pepper, a quart of milk, and three pints of ale to it. He had not enough. After which he ran 500 yards, and then went and sat

down with the rest of the company, and drank pretty freely. Six persons have subscribed their names as witnesses to the above transaction.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, April 26.

THE great question concerning literary property received yesterday a final decision in the Court of Chancery. The matter in debate was about a favourite opera, called the Duenna, which the managers of Covent-Garden alledged they had purchased from Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq; the author, for a certain stipulated sum. Under this assignment the English managers, alledging a sole and exclusive property in the piece entitled the Duenna, complained against John Byron Vandermere and his partners, adventurers in a new theatre in Fishamble-street, for having exhibited on their stage the said piece, called the Duenna, and prayed that they might be restrained, and enjoined from printing, publishing, or acting said piece. After hearing the debates on this question by the advocates on both sides, the Lord Chancellor gave his sentiments on the whole, viz. that the injunction sought by the plaintiffs, to restrain the acting or exhibiting the piece, ought not to be granted. He confined himself merely to the matter of acting, as he imagined that to be the only object relied on in the case.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Whitehall.
May 10, 1777.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. General Sir William Howe, to Lord George Germain, dated New-York, April 1, 1777.

THERE have not been any occurrences since my last worthy your Lordship's notice, excepting the success of a detachment of 500 men that I sent up the North River in transports on the 22d of March, convoyed by the Brune Frigate, to destroy a considerable deposit of provisions and stores, which the enemy had made at Peek's Kill, near fifty miles distant from New-York. Lieutenant-Colonel Bird of the 15th regiment commanded the party. The Rebels stationed there, retiring upon his approach, he got easy possession of the post. Before their retreat they set fire to the principal storehouses, and thereby rendered useless the only wharf where it was practicable to embark the remaining stores in convenient time, which made it expedient to destroy the greater part. This was compleatly effected to the amount specified in the inclosed return; and the detachment, re-imbarking without interruption, returned here the 26th.

Return

Return of provisions, stores, &c. (for the use of the Rebel army) taken and destroyed by a detachment of the King's troops, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bird, of the 15th infantry, at Peck's Kill upon the North River the 23d and 24th of March, 1777.

Destroyed and burnt by the King's troops: 310 hogheads of rum, 150 hogheads of molasses, 800 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of biscuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 800 bushels of oats, 2500 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of buck wheat, 12 casks of coffee, nine cases of chocolate, 50 casks of tallow, 30 chests of candles, 15 barrels of salt, 200 iron pots and camp kettles, 500 canteens of wood and bowls, &c. 300 intrenching tools, 40 casks of nails, 150 waggons and carts with harness, one iron twelve pounder on field carriage.

Destroyed and burnt by the Rebels: 100 hogheads of rum, 500 barrels of flour, 500 bundles of straw, one magazine of hay, 2000 bushels of wheat, one ammunition waggon loaded.

Total: 410 hogheads of rum, 150 hogheads of molasses, 1300 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of biscuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 500 bundles of straw, one magazine of hay, 800 bushels of oats, 4500 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of buck wheat, 12 casks of coffee, nine cases of chocolate, 50 casks of tallow, 30 chests of candles, 15 barrels of salt, 200 iron pots and camp kettles, 400 canteens of wood and bowls, &c. 300 intrenching tools, 40 casks of nails, 150 waggons and carts with harness, one iron twelve pounder on field carriage, one ammunition waggon loaded.

N. B. Two piles of barracks for 1200 men, and seven store houses containing the above stores, and many other articles that cannot be justly ascertained, were burnt; also several sloops and pettiugers destroyed, loaded with provisions. Signed

JOHN BIRD.

Lieutenant-colonel 15th regiment foot.

Admiralty Office, May 10. 1777.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Viscount Howe, Vice Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North America, to Mr. Stephens, dated at New York, the 31st of March, 1777.

Commodore Hotham anchored the 19th

of January in Chesapeak bay, where by his unexpected appearance, an opportunity offered for seizing a ship laden with about 550 hogheads of tobacco intended for Nantz. He sailed from Chesapeak bay on the 11th of February, and arriving off the Delaware on the 17th was forced away from that station by strong northerly winds, which prevented his return until the 12th instant; and an opportunity was thereby afforded for an armed frigate fitted by the rebels, with several trading vessels, to put to sea from that river. The commodore had the good fortune to take an American ship laden with ammunition and military stores from Nantz, soon after his return, and sent her under convoy of the Daphne to this port. Several other captures have been made by the ships of this southern squadron, in number from 25 to 30, which have been mostly sunk or otherwise destroyed. I have reason, from different relations to believe, that the small squadrons under Capt. Hammond and Capt. Davis have made as many more.

The general meditating an attempt by surprise to take or destroy a considerable magazine which the rebels had formed at Peck's Kill, about 50 miles up the north river, a corps of troops, commanded by Colonel Bird embarked in four transports; and proceeding up the north river the 22d instant, under the conduct of Capt. Ferguson in the Brandy with the Dependance and another galley fitted for the occasion; the enemy, upon the sudden discovery and approach of the armament next day, set fire to a part of their magazine and barracks before they retreated. The troops after they landed did the same to the rest, whereby this plentiful deposit of provisions, stores, and other necessities of various kinds, was totally destroyed, with no other loss than two seamen, who were killed when the troops re-embarked the succeeding day.

The above gazette contains a list of vessels seized as prizes, and of recaptures made by the American squadron, between the 10th of March, and the 31st of December, 1776, which the following are the totals:

Captures	-	-	140
Recaptures	-	-	26
			166

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Influence of Taste upon Manners—Philanthropos on the American War—Answer to Canonico Recupero's Calculation—Select Anecdotes—Remarks on Hume's Death—And on the Antiquity of News-Papers, *shall appear in our next.*

The Character of William I. Prince of Orange—and anecdotes of Henry II. of France, *were obliged to be deferred till next month.*

The Monody from Salop—and the Lines signed Juvenis, *are too imperfect for the public View.*

The Bankrupts in our next.